

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

10 APRIL 1986

Libya

Libya has completed preparing a "military plan for confrontation on the basis of the recent threatening U.S. statements," Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi announced at a news conference reported by JANA after meeting with the commanders of Libya's land, naval, air defense, and air forces. U.S. claims that Libya was responsible for recent attacks against U.S. interests are merely a "pretext for aggression," Al-Qadhafi maintained, adding that the "peoples of the world" were responsible for the violence against the United States. Libya has "not given the orders yet for such acts," he stated, but if any new U.S. "aggression" is launched against Libya, the latter will order all the forces of the "anti-imperialism center" and of the "pan-Arab command" to start violence against the United States all over the world. Asked about the extent of Soviet support for Libya, Al-Qadhafi said Libya will not need outside military help "if the battle is with the 6th Fleet and its bases in southern Europe," but he added that the Soviet Union "will not stand idly by" if "the war assumes a wider scope." Noting that Libya and the Soviet Union have an agreement to consult during "serious crises," Al-Qadhafi said Libya welcomes the Soviet proposal for the withdrawal of both U.S. and Soviet fleets from the Mediterranean. He maintained that Libya is "doing the Soviet Union a favor because we are fighting the enemy who is advancing toward the Soviet Union at our expense."

Al-Qadhafi also expressed Libya's readiness to participate in an international conference on terrorism, expressing confidence that such a conference would condemn the United States, not Libya.

Israel

A 10 April Jerusalem radio report noted that "intense contacts" are being held between Likud and the Alignment which are leading to a compromise solution to the government crisis.

Nevertheless, in an interview broadcast 9 April by Jerusalem television, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres had reaffirmed his decision to fire Finance Minister Yitzhak Moda'i at the 13 April Cabinet session unless the latter submits his resignation before then. While acknowledging that the original coalition agreement stipulates that he cannot dismiss a Likud minister, Peres said there is an addendum to the agreement which states that the government can be disbanded if a minister publicly attacks the prime minister. He added, however, that he is not proposing to disband the government, asserting that Likud would be making a "mistake" if it moves to disband. On the other hand, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir told Jerusalem radio that there are "no addenda" to the coalition agreement, affirming that Peres has no right to dismiss a minister without his consent. Likud is "very strongly" opposed to Moda'i's dismissal, Shamir said, and it will "not be able" to remain in the coalition if such a decision is made.

As for Moda'i's plans, he stated at a news conference broadcast by Jerusalem radio that he will resign in response to a request from the prime minister, asserting that he will not be an "obstacle" to a continuation of the government. The Likud ministers, however, rejected Moda'i's offer, affirming that the government will be dissolved if Moda'i is dismissed, according to IDF radio. Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin, while addressing the Labor Party convention, said "any resident" of the territories may belong to a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation within the framework of peace negotiations, Jerusalem radio reported. Rabin also asserted Israel's readiness to make "painful territorial concessions" to achieve peace.

Lebanon

Reporting the results of a 10 April car-bomb in Sidon, the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio cited initial estimates that the explosion killed 2 people and wounded 27.

In Damascus, Amal Movement Leader Nabih Birri and Palestinian National Salvation Front (PNSF) leaders agreed on measures to normalize the situation in the Palestinian camps in Beirut, according to Paris Radio Monte Carlo. The leader of the Ba'th Party organization in Lebanon, one of several Lebanese leftist party officials who attended the meeting, disclosed that Birri and the PNSF leaders held "frank" discussions but agreed on the need for an immediate cease-fire. The radio added that a security strike force comprising personnel from various leftist parties will be established to eliminate roadblocks and gunmen from areas in and around the camps.

Sudan-Libya

Prime Minister Al-Jazuli Daf'allah said the Libyan call for a union between the two countries will be submitted to a plebiscite, according to SUNA. An official of the Sudanese National Alliance of parties and trade unions noted Sudanese "reservations" about the Libyan unity proposal, SUNA reported, and he also criticized Libya's policy toward southern Sudan.

Iran

A French External Relations Ministry delegation arrived in Tehran to discuss the state of mutual relations, according to IRNA. Paris radio said the fate of French hostages in Lebanon would also be discussed at the talks.

Iran-Iraq War

Iran denies Iraq's claim to have downed two Iranian fighters 8 April, according to IRNA. Tehran radio reported that 70 Iraqis were killed in an Iranian "infiltration" operation in the northern battlefield. An Iranian communique cited by IRNA said separate Iraqi offensives in Sharhani region and in Pich-e Angizeh

region were repulsed by Iranian forces and claimed that an Iranian air force attack near Faqqah "heavily" damaged approximately 120 Iraqi tanks.

On the Iraqi side, a communique carried by Voice of the Masses radio reported that Iraq thwarted Iranian attempts to advance on Iraqi forward positions in the East Maysan area and in the Al-Faw area.

DRA

An Afghan mujahidin spokesman claimed that the mujahidin have downed 8 Soviet fighters and captured 350 Afghan troops

in "ferocious" battles in Paktia Province, according to SPA. An AFP report cited mujahidin who said the fighting represents the DRA Government's "most serious" attempt to cut their supply lines.

Pakistan

Pakistan People's Party leader Benazir Bhutto was welcomed by "tens of thousands" of her party supporters when she flew in to Lahore Airport 10 April, AFP reported.

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS****Middle East & Africa**

Vol V No 069

10 April 1986

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i**INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS**

'Arafat on U.S., Camps War Policy, Syrian Contacts [Baghdad Voice of PLO].....	A 1
PLO Official Welcomes Algerian Call for PNC Meeting [WAKH].....	A 1
Al-Wazir Interviewed on Relations With Jordan [MENA].....	A 1
Denies PLA Pay Halt in Jordan [WAKH].....	A 1
Fatah Dispute Threatens To Split Movement [Paris Radio Monte Carlo].....	A 1
Aide Denies Rebellion by Al-Za'im [WAKH].....	A 2
Joint Forces Responsible for Suicide Attack [Baghdad Voice of PLO].....	A 2
Anti-Israeli Military Operations Detailed [Baghdad Voice of PLO].....	A 2

ARABIAN PENINSULA**INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS**

GCC's Bisharah on 'Dangers' Threatening Area [KUNA].....	C 1
GCC Measures To Confront Further Oil Price Drop [ARAB TIMES 5 Apr].....	C 1
GCC States Coordinate Economic Agencies, Banks [WAKH].....	C 1
Tanker Attacked in Gulf Maintains Radio Silence [GULF DAILY NEWS 8 Apr].....	C 1

KUWAIT

Foreign Minister, PLO's Qaddumi Hold Talks	C 2
Foreign Minister Meets With USSR Ambassador	C 2

OMAN

Sultan's Representative Hosts Dinner for Bush	C 2
King Husayn Departs Following Private Visit	C 3
Qabus Receives Message From Sudanese Leader	C 3
Consultative Council Delegation Ends U.S. Visit	C 3
Helicopter Group Leaves for GCC Maneuvers in UAE	C 3

PDRY

YSP Secretary Receives USSR Envoy, CPSU Message	C 3
Chairman Issues Military Command Appointments	C 3

QATAR

FRG's Moellemann Leaves Doha for Abu Dhabi	C 4
--	-----

SAUDIA ARABIA

Turkish Prime Minister Arrives for Visit	C 4
Foreign Minister Remarks	C 4
Holds Talks With King	C 4
Views Said 'Identical'	C 4
Further Details [Istanbul HURRIYET 9 Apr].....	C 4
Rejects Mediation in Gulf War [Ankara].....	C 5
Views Oil Policy	C 5
Departs 9 Apr	C 5

Official Denies Turkish Report on Oil Purchases	C 5
Canadian Foreign Minister Departs 8 Apr	C 6
Minister To File Protest on Israeli Satellite	C 6
'Source' Denies Supplying Oil to S. Africa	C 6
Daily Says Reagan Policies Based on Hatred of Arabs [UKAZ 24 Mar].....	C 6

UAE

FRG's Moellemann Arrives in Abu Dhabi 8 Apr	C 7
Received by President	C 7
Talks With Counterpart	C 7
Views Terrorism	C 7
Leaves for Manama	C 8

UAE

Bush Statements Called 'Political Trickery'	C 8
---	-----

YAR

Paper Views Upcoming Visit by George Bush	C 8
---	-----

EGYPT

Parties Condemn U.S. 'Aggression' Against Libya [AL-SHA'B 1 Apr].....	D 1
Richard Murphy Arrival in Cairo Reported	D 1
'Abd al-Majid on Talks	D 1
Murphy Received by Mubarak	D 1
Ends Visit, Leaves for Oman	D 1
FRG Interior Minister Arrives in Cairo	D 1
Begins Talks [DPA].....	D 1
Canadian Foreign Minister Arrives in Cairo	D 1
'Agreement' on Issues	D 2
Discusses Economy With Lutfi	D 2
Aid Accord Signed	D 2
Meets Mubarak	D 2
Mubarak Receives Sudanese Transport Minister	D 2
Liberia Minister Delivers Message to Mubarak [Monrovia Radio ELWA].....	D 3
Mubarak Receives Netherlands Chief of Staff	D 3
Huyser Departs	D 3
Mubarak Discusses Jordan Initiative, PLO	D 3
Lutfi Discusses Recent Economic Measures [AL-AKHBAR 4 Apr].....	D 3
Limits Government Expenditure	D 4
Ghali Departs for Tel Aviv, Athens 7 Apr	D 4
Cabinet Discusses Economic Measures, Plan	D 4
AL-AHRAM Views Polyakov's Visit to Cairo	D 4
Interior Minister on Opposition, Islamic Trend [AL-SHA'B 25 Mar].....	D 5
People's Assembly Approves Tax Modification	D 5
Opens Debate on Draft Bills	D 5
'Slight Drop' Announced in April Oil Prices	D 6
Al-Janzuri on Investment Plan, Budget Deficit	D 6
Opposition Paper Criticizes Economic Decisions [AL-SHA'B 1 Apr].....	D 6
Shipment of Arms, Railroad Cars Sent to Sudan [AL-AHRAM 8 Apr].....	D 6
Paper Condemns Israeli Raid on Camps in Lebanon	D 7

IRAQ

Communique Says Iranian Attack in Maysan Repulsed	E 1
---	-----

JORDAN

King Husayn, Delegation Return Home 9 Apr	F 1
Spanish Senate President Arrives in Amman	F 1
Received by Al-Rifa'i	F 1
Knowledge of New U.S. Middle East Initiative Denied [SWAT AL-SHA'B 9 Apr]	F 1
Editorial Critical of U.S. Moves [AL RAY 10 Apr]	F 1

LEBANON

Suspect in TWA Explosion Interrogated 10 Apr	G 1
Soviet Ambassador Confers With Karami 9 Apr	G 1
Says Embassy Not To Move	G 1
Karami Speaks on Ba'th Party Anniversary	G 1
Islamic Grouping Holds Weekly Meeting 9 Apr	G 1
Shi'ite Council Condemns Juniyah Explosion [Voice of Lebanon]	G 2
National Action Committee Meets 10 Apr [Voice of the Mountain]	G 2
Explosion Leaves 2 Dead, 27 Wounded in Sidon [Voice of the Mountain]	G 2
Second Booby-Trapped Car Found	G 2
Commander of ASL Reported 'Slightly' Wounded	G 2
Group Claims Rocket Attack on Israeli Settlement	G 3
Fighting Breaks Out Near Camp, Beirut Area	G 3

SYRIA

Khaddam Confers With Lebanese, Palestinian Leaders	H 1
Camps Cease-Fire Agreement Reached [Paris Radio Monte Carlo]	H 1
EEC Council of Ministers Chairman Arrives on Visit	H 1
Holds Talks With Al-Shar'	H 1
Speaks With Khaddam	H 2
Lebanese Youth Interviewed Before Suicide Attack	H 2

ISRAEL

Further Coverage of Unity Government Crisis	I 1
Shamir: Dismissal End of Government	I 1
Peres Interviewed on Crisis	I 1
MK Denies Coalition Amendment	I 4
Moda'i Undecided; Party Motives Viewed	I 5
SHAS Wants Unity Government Continued	I 5
Shamir: No Solutions in Offing	I 5
Likud-Alignment Solution Closer	I 6
Labor Waiting for Likud Proposal	I 6
Labor Requests Convention Support	I 7
Shamir-Moda'i Exchange Possible	I 7
Levi Returns, Supports Unity	I 7
Rabin on Crisis, Regional Issues	I 7
Rabin: Ready for 'Painful Territorial Concessions'	I 8
FRG's Woerner Ends Visit, Speaks on Saudi Arms Sale	I 8
Jordan Stops Allowance Payments to W. Bank Employees [AL-FAJR 9 Apr]	I 8
Keeps List of Husayn Nonsupporters [AL-HAMISHMAR 9 Apr]	I 8
Curfew Imposed on Balatah Refugee Camp After Riot	I 8

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Addresses War Veterans Congress	Q 1
Bendjedid Receives 'Arafat Thanks for Meeting Offer'	Q 1

LIBYA

Tripoli: Reagan Admits 'Fears' at Press Conference	Q 1
Further Report on Al-Qadhafi-Commanders Meeting	Q 2
UAE Paper: Military Designs Plans To Confront U.S. [AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I]	Q 3
JANA on 'Failure' Of U.S. Economic Sanctions	Q 3
Statement Condemns UK Support for U.S. Aggression	Q 3
U.S. Bases in Spain Threatened in Case of Conflict [Madrid EL PAIS 6 Apr]	Q 4
EFE Reports Further Details	Q 5
JANA Cites Soviet Spokesman on Libya, Berlin Bombing	Q 5
Italy's Spadolini Termed Agent of U.S. CIA	Q 5

MAURITANIA

Taya Receives Democratic Kampuchea Envoy	Q 5
Nigerian Finance Official Ends Visit 9 Apr	Q 5

MOROCCO

King Hassan II Message to De Cuellar On Sahara	Q 6
--	-----

SUDAN

Premier Says People To Vote on Union With Libya	Q 6
National Alliance Official Comments	Q 7
Citizens Given Right To Settle in Libya	Q 7
Foreign Minister Leaves for Djibouti Meeting	Q 7
Documents Found With Makki To Be Examined	Q 7
Political Candidate Shot Dead in Eastern Equatoria	Q 7

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Attends Martyr's Day Celebrations	Q 8
---	-----

EAST AFRICA

DJIBOUTI

President Receives Arab League Military Group	R 1
---	-----

KENYA

KANU Briefs Press on Elections, Policies	R 1
--	-----

SOMALIA

Rebel Leader Hails 5th Anniversary of SNM [Radio Halgan]	R 1
--	-----

TANZANIA

Frontline States Urge 'Boer Regime' To Start Talks	R 2
--	-----

UGANDA

Amin Ousting Anniversary Not To Be Public Holiday	R 2
---	-----

CENTRAL AFRICA

CHAD

French Defense Minister Inspects Hardware 8 Apr [Paris]..... S 1

RWANDA

Foreign Minister Returns, Comments on Zaire Talks S 1

ZAIRE

AZAP Commentary Criticizes Relations With Belgium [AFP]..... S 1

Rwandan Minister on Good Relations With Zaire S 1

Air Zaire Makes First Flight to Paris S 2

WEST AFRICA

BURKINA FASO

Cuba Offers Scholarships; Working Meeting Held T 1

GHANA

BBC Cited on Tribal Clashes in Northern Area [Monrovia Radio ELWA]..... T 1

GHANAIAN TIMES on U.S. Legal Aid to Plotters [9 Apr]..... T 1

Finance Secretary Presents 1986 Budget Proposals T 1

LIBERIA

100 Pupils Injured in Recent Demonstrations [AFP]..... T 4

BBC Interviews Press Secretary on Inquiry T 4

NIGERIA

Foreign Minister Departs for Congo 9 Apr [AFP]..... T 5

Further Reportage on Foreign Policy Conference T 5

2d Day of Discussions T 5

Plenary Session Ends T 6

SENEGAL

President Diouf Receives FRG Defense Official T 6

SIERRA LEONE

Radio ELWA: Church Memorandum 'Attacks' Economy [Monrovia]..... T 6

TOGO

France's Guy Penne Concludes Visit, Departs T 6

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Reportage on Frontline States Meeting in Luanda U 1

Meeting Opens With Statements U 1

Communique Condemns UNITA Aid U 2

Cabinda Power, Water Sabotage Reported [KUP]..... U 3

Cuban Cooperation Committee Meets, Signs Document	U 3
Dos Santos Appoints New Provincial Commissioners	U 3
MPLA, UNITA Said Preparing for 'Decisive' Battle [Lisbon].....	U 4

LESOTHO

Military Government Denies Coup Rumors [Johannesburg]	U 4
BBC Reports Army Loyal	U 4
Soldiers Appear Before Court Martial for Mutiny	U 5

NAMIBIA

2 SWATF Men, 23 SWAPO Said Killed in Skirmish [SAPA]	U 5
Report Urges Replacement of Racial-Based Authority [SAPA]	U 5
Members of U.S. Committee on RSA Criticized	U 5
Suzman Near Support of Sanctions, Disinvestment	U 6
Criticizes Funeral Restrictions	U 7
Officials Refuse To Disclose PAC 'Death List'	U 7
George Fires Blacks, Will Demolish Hostel, Shacks	U 8
Le Grange Responds to PFP MP on Guguletu Deaths	U 8
BBC Reports Police Serve Notices on Journalists	U 8
Cape Town Students Demonstrate Against Police	U 9
Heunis Admits Government Arming Councillors [Umtata].....	U 9
Herstigte Leader Urges Shooting Curfew Violators	U 9
NP Paper Says Revolutionaries Stirring White Hate	U 10
Three Opposition Parties Reject Appropriation Bill	U 10
Additional on Shooting Death of Lamontville Youth	U 11
Winterveld Funeral Cancelled; Police Patrol Area	U 11
Umtata Reports 3 Shot by Police in Winterveld	U 11
Police Kill 1 in Foiled Krugersdorp School Attack	U 11
Police Say Soviet Mine Used in Johannesburg Blast	U 11
Police Issue Latest Unrest Situation Reports	U 12
Late 9 April	U 12
Early 10 April	U 12
Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems	U 13
WEEKLY MAIL Carries 'Apartheid Barometer' [Johannesburg, 4-10 Apr].....	U 16

'Arafat on U.S., Camps War Policy, Syrian Contacts

JN091821 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1720 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has affirmed that a U.S. decision cannot cancel the difficult Palestinian figure from the equation, map, and area of conflict. He called on the United States and all those who collaborate with it to understand that the political storm hitting the area now cannot differentiate between this or that interest.

The leader of the Palestinian revolution asserted that Reagan is involving the United States and the American people in the direct conflict between the Arabs and the Zionist entity.

With regard to the war of the camps in Lebanon, Brother Abu 'Ammar said that it is an extension of what Israel seeks, that is, to expel the Palestinians from Lebanon in order to entrench Israel's plan aimed at making Jordan a substitute homeland [for the Palestinians].

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar said that the PLO supports Lebanon's unity — territory and people — and that it is not against any Arab role there, but it is against containing and disarming the resistance. Abu 'Ammar said that the specter of sectarianism had begun to tear up Lebanon and then it would penetrate the Arab body like a cancer.

In a comprehensive statement to the Kuwaiti newspaper *AL ANBA*, [date not given] Brother Abu 'Ammar affirmed that the imperialist and Zionist attempts to divide the Palestinian people were all doomed to failure.

On the differences with Syria, Abu 'Ammar said that the contacts with Syria have not attained the desired results. He stressed that the current stage is witnessing serious challenges threatening the Arab nation's security, and that these challenges should be confronted at an effective Arab summit conference to be held soon.

PLO Official Welcomes Algerian Call for PNC Meeting

GF091626 Manama WAKH in English 1615 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Riyadh, 9 Apr (WAKH) — Member of PLO Central Committee and PLO representative to Saudi Arabia Rafiq Shakir al-Natshah welcomed the call of Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid yesterday to hold a Palestinian National Council in Algeria.

WAKH quoted Mr al-Natshah as saying "any meeting between resistance factions convened to establish an independent Palestinian national resolution free from foreign influences will be welcomed by PLO, especially because there is a necessity for discussing all problems facing the Palestinian people in and outside the occupied land."

Al-Wazir Interviewed on Relations With Jordan

NC091539 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1400 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 9 Apr (MENA) — Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, has denied that Jordan has closed a number of PLO offices in Amman, saying that the only office that has been closed is the Palestinian Liaison Office.

In an interview to be published the day after tomorrow, Friday, in the Egyptian magazine *AL-MUSAWWAR*, Abu Jihad said that the so-called Jordanian-Palestinian conflict is in fact a conflict with the U.S. Administration and its stand on the Palestinian people's right of self-determination.

The Palestinian official stressed that the difference in opinion between Jordan and the PLO does not mean that there is a rupture or apathy in their relations.

Abu Jihad commented on the recent initiative by King Hassan II of Morocco. The king had asked the Arabs to select one of their leaders to negotiate with Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. Abu Jihad said that the Arabs should come to terms with their problems and work out how best to face Israel.

Denies PLA Pay Halt in Jordan

GF091745 Manama WAKH in English 1545 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 9 Apr (WAKH) — A senior Palestinian official was quoted today as denying reports which said the PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat had terminated the payment of salaries of the Palestine Liberation Army which is based in Amman.

Deputy General Commander of the Palestinian Revolution Forces Khalil al-Wazir, told the UAE daily *AL-ITTIHAD* that the reports were "baseless" adding that all members of the forces are receiving their salaries on schedule.

Fatah Dispute Threatens To Split Movement

JN091846 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1730 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Fu'ad Na'im dispatch from Amman]

[Text] The inter-Fatah dispute between the Fatah leadership and a number of officers led by Abu al-Za'im [Atallah Muhammad 'Atallah] is still rife. According to observers, this dispute might lead to a new split in the Fatah movement unless the problem is dealt with soon. Responsible pro-Fatah leadership sources are of the opinion that a decision must be made to relieve Abu al-Za'im of his responsibilities within the movement because of his stands, which constitute a deviation from the principles of order and discipline in Fatah.

Responsible sources in Abu al-Za'im's office in Amman say that Abu al-Za'im had not been informed of this decision. The source considered this view to be a provocative one which shows that some Palestinian leaders fear moves by Fatah's military men, who demand reform and an end to the leadership's violations as

well as its political and military mistakes. The source also said that such statements will force the movement to escalate its stands.

Abu al-Za'im is a member of the Fatah Revolutionary Council, the Fatah Military Council, the Palestinian Revolution's Higher Military Council, and the PNC.

The official PLO spokesman in Amman denied reports about an 'Arafat decision to freeze the salaries of Palestine Liberation Army officers in Jordan. He said that this report is absolutely baseless and is within the anti-PLO campaign of lies.

Aide Denies Rebellion by Al-Za'im

GF100922 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0815 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 10 Apr (WAKH) — The newspaper *AL ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I* today quotes a Palestinian official as denying reports concerning a military rebellion carried out by Abu al-Za'im ['Atallah 'Atallah] to capture some PLO offices and the Al-Karamah forces camp [in Jordan].

Captain Hazim, director of the office of Major General 'Atallah 'Atallah, asserted that reports concerning a rebellion and the dismissal of Abu al-Za'im from Fatah and the Palestinian Revolution Forces are untrue.

He added that Abu al-Za'im is deputy commander in chief for intelligence and training and has no need to carry out such an act since these forces are under his command at any rate. He stated that all that has been reported concerning the occupation of PLO offices in Amman are mere rumors which are completely untrue.

Captain Hazim affirmed that any decision or measure against Abu al-Za'im must be issued by the PNC, or a Fatah congress, since Abu al-Za'im is a PNC member and a member of the Military Council of the Palestinian revolution and the Fatah Revolutionary Council. He added that Abu al-Za'im has so far not received anything on this matter from the PLO leadership.

The newspaper *AL-BAYAN* quotes Palestinian sources as saying that the members of Al-Karamah forces were given the choice to stay in Jordan or to leave for Iraq.

The newspaper indicated that an internal directive was issued yesterday inside Fatah which confirmed that the movement is attempting to get rid of Abu al-Za'im and that a number of measures have been taken against him to restrict his authority.

Joint Forces Responsible for Suicide Attack

JN091838 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1720 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] A man from the joint Palestinian-National Lebanese Forces yesterday carried out a suicide attack against a roadblock belonging to militias of the so-called army of southern Lebanon near the village of [name indistinct] in southern Lebanon.

A statement issued by the joint forces says that the heroic operation was made with a car loaded with more than 125kg of high explosives. The roadblock was destroyed and its personnel were either killed or wounded.

Anti-Israeli Military Operations Detailed

JN091957 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1720 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following:

In accordance with the revolution command's orders, our heroic revolutionaries operating inside the occupied homeland are continuing to step up operations against enemy personnel and military and vital targets throughout our occupied Palestinian land. The following are the details of these operations:

1. Our heroes from the martyr Ma'mun al-Muraysh group operating inside the occupied homeland managed to plant timed explosive charges inside the control division belonging to the Zionist police at the entrance of Haifa Port. Following this, the group moved to carry out their combat missions successfully in accordance with orders. At 1400 yesterday, when the area was crowded with Zionist policemen and settlers, the explosive charges went off, wounding enemy personnel and destroying the control division. Immediately after the operation, the port area was evacuated and the Zionist security forces and the border guard began a large-scale search for other explosive charges and launched a large-scale arrest campaign against Palestinian citizens.

2. In accordance with instructions to our combat groups operating inside the occupied homeland to step up military action against enemy military and vital targets, a special group from the hero martyr Abu Yusuf al-Najjar unit moved toward its target yesterday afternoon and planted timed explosive charges near an enemy intelligence center in the heart of 'Afula. The group then withdrew from the scene of the operation successfully. At 1150 today the explosive charges went off and the sound of the explosion was heard all over the city. A number of Zionist soldiers were either killed or wounded in the explosion. Ambulances were seen evacuating them. The explosion also caused heavy damage to nearby buildings. Immediately after the operation, Zionist security forces besieged the area, searched for other explosive charges, and launched a large-scale arrest campaign against Palestinian citizens on the pretext of having connection with the operation.

3. Our heroes operating inside the occupied homeland are continuing to strike at enemy military and vital targets despite the maximum alert declared by Zionist security organs to confront the escalation of Palestinian military action. During the past 24 hours, six military operations were carried out. At 1915 yesterday, our revolutionaries from the special unit of the martyr Mamduh Saydam Abu Sabri group attacked a military bus near the Al-Nabi Ya'qub area north of Jerusalem with hand grenades and incendiary bombs. The attack wounded many enemy soldiers. The enemy admitted that five soldiers were wounded, one of them seriously, and that the bus was completely burned. The

scene of the operation was still being besieged by enemy forces up to the preparation of this statement on 9 April. The Zionist security forces launched a large-scale arrest campaign against 25 Palestinian citizens on the pretext of having connection with the operation.

4. One of our revolutionary heroes attacked with a knife four Zionist soldiers on patrol near the main circle in Tel Aviv yesterday. He managed to fatally stab two of them and seriously wound two others. Our revolutionary hero withdrew from the scene of the operation successfully, despite the enemy's repressive actions.

5. While two Zionist military buses were passing near the Balatah camp at 2215 the day before yesterday to reinforce military positions and security checkpoints, our heroes from the martyr Zafir al-Masri group operating inside the occupied homeland attacked them with hand grenades and incendiary bombs. The attack injured many enemy personnel, whose number was not immediately known because of the security siege around the

scene of the operation. It also caused heavy damage to the two buses. A large force from the enemy army besieged the Balatah camp and the nearby area and carried out search and arrest operations until early this morning. Our revolutionaries returned safely to their bases.

6. In accordance with orders, a special group from the hero martyr Kamal 'Udwan group moved toward its target this afternoon and planted a remote-controlled explosive charge on the military road leading to the settlement of (Mislayt) north of the city of Gaza. While an enemy military vehicle was passing on the same road at 1815 of the same day, our revolutionaries detonated the explosive charge, destroying the vehicle and killing or wounding all occupants. Ambulances were seen evacuating casualties. The enemy radio admitted that the perpetrators left the area despite the siege. The search parties spread to the outskirts of the city of Gaza. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS

GCC's Bisharah on 'Dangers' Threatening Area

LD082007 Kuwait: KUNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] London, 8 Apr (KUNA) — GCC Secretary General Mr Ya'qub Bisharah called for mobilization of the Arabs to thwart the dangers threatening any Arab region, in a statement published here today.

He added, in an interview with the Saudi *AL-MAJALLAH* which is published in Arabic, that during his recent tour of the Arab Maghreb he tried to brief the leaders of the countries he visited on the dangers threatening the Gulf Region, and the increase of these dangers in the wake of the Iranian occupation of some Iraqi territory.

Mr Ya'qub Bisharah affirmed that the region, because of this occupation, has witnessed grave developments "which might lead to the extension of the Iraqi-Iranian war zone, which is in its 6th year." He said that the Arab world should confront the dangers threatening the meaning of Arab peace and security.

Mr Bisharah denied a question by *AL-MAJALLAH* magazine relating to the issue of demanding military assistance from the Maghreb countries to the GCC states. He stressed "We have not discussed this topic at all."

He stated that his talks with officials in Morocco and Algeria focused on the developments in the Gulf region and the repercussions of these developments on the Arab situation.

Mr Bisharah praised the GCC, and he said "Our experience is stronger than any other in the Arab world." He said in this connection that the GCC has taken on the responsibility of uniting the Arab ranks and removing the tension among the Arab states.

GCC Measures To Confront Further Oil Price Drop

GF061112 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English
5 Apr 86 p 1

[Excerpt] Kuwait and its five GCC partners have taken precautionary measures to confront any further deterioration in oil prices and its repercussions, Kuwait's oil and industry ministry, Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah, was quoted yesterday as saying.

Shaykh 'Ali told *AL-SIYASAH* newspaper that because of these measures he was optimistic about the future of the oil industry in Kuwait and the other five members of the GCC.

He said he was confident the Gulf states and the 13-nation OPEC would succeed in what *AL-SIYASAH* called the battle of the oil market.

Kuwait, he said, had taken precautions against all possible risks in the market.

He believed OPEC members would close their taps and stop selling oil if prices fell below production costs, but described the chances of this happening as "extremely remote."

In a symposium held in Kuwait two days ago, Shaykh 'Ali said he was certain the OPEC countries would soon win the current "oil war," and that oil prices, which dropped to less than \$10 per barrel, would start surging again.

"At worst conditions, oil production would cease if prices fall under production costs," he noted, but said such a possibility was farfetched.

GCC States Coordinate Economic Agencies, Banks

GF051710 Manama WAKH in English 1645 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Manama, 5 Apr (WAKH) — GCC Assistant Secretary General for Economic Affairs Dr 'Abdallah al-Quwayz has said the GCC states were currently coordinating their economic, monetary agencies and central banks.

In a statement to Bahraini weekly newspaper *AL-ADWA'* published today Al-Quwayz said the GCC states work for unifying currencies as a step towards achieving economic integration among them.

On the deteriorating oil prices, Al-Quwayz said oil prices dropped due to the oil glut and because some OPEC members abandoned the organisations policy of defending oil prices. A study for building an oil refinery in Oman has proved feasible, but because of the drop in oil price the GCC states decided to postpone its establishment, Al-Quwayz said.

Tanker Attacked in Gulf Maintains Radio Silence

GF080521 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English
8 Apr 86

[Text] Mystery last night surrounded a French supertanker apparently attacked in the Gulf and left with a gaping hole in its bow.

Shipping sources in Dubai said the 239,726 tonne *Brissac*, operated by British Petroleum, was off the UAE with a large hole in the front and low in the water.

The tanker, they said, had been attacked after taking on a load of crude from Ra's Tannurah and had made for Dubai under radio silence.

The sources said the French were refusing to answer radio calls and the ship's owners Societe Francaise Des Petroles refused to discuss the cause of the damage.

"We have tried to contact them, but they don't want to talk to us," said one of the sources.

He said it appeared a rocket had ripped into the tanker above the water-line but it was impossible to say exactly what happened.

The last confirmed strike on shipping in the Gulf was the Iranian raid on the Saudi tanker *Petrostar 16*, in which one man died and six were seriously hurt.

KUWAIT

Foreign Minister, PLO's Qaddumi Hold Talks

LD091642 Kuwait KUNA in English 1435 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Kuwait, April 9 (KUNA) — Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad conferred Wednesday with director of the PLO's Political Department Faruq Qaddumi on Palestine cause developments and current Arab situation.

Qaddumi told reporters, after the meeting attended by mainstream Fatah movement Central Committee member Salim al-Zan'un and director of the PLO office 'Awni Battash, that he briefed Shaykh Sabah on goals and results of the Palestinian leadership's latest meeting in Baghdad.

He added that latest contacts made to help convene an Arab summit conference were reviewed.

The two parties affirmed the importance of exerting more efforts toward that end particularly in the current new stage in which "we sense suspicious American moves in the region," Qaddumi said.

The PLO official is currently on a visit to Kuwait on his way to New Delhi to head the Palestinian delegation to meetings of the non-aligned countries' foreign ministers scheduled to open in the Indian capital in a few days.

The PLO chief diplomat stressed that Arab solidarity should be strengthened and trips to Arab countries still hesitant over attending the Arab summit should be made.

He declined to name these countries, adding that Secretary General of the Arab League Chedli Klibi will contact all Arab countries and present a summarized report to the League Council on outcome of his efforts, contacts and tours to determine venue and date of the expected summit.

Qaddumi said that discussions with Shaykh Sabah tackled agenda of the Non-Aligned Movement's meeting in New Delhi and the importance of coordinating stands among Arab delegates in that conference which he described as "very important" to pave the way for holding the non-aligned summit in Harare.

Asked on events within the Fatah movement in Jordan, he said that what was said over the incidents included numerous overstatements.

He said that "the Palestine revolution is like a tree and if a leaf fell, it will be a natural phenomenon," Qaddumi elaborated.

Asked whether Jordan had played any role in these events, Qaddumi said that no-one can imagine that Amman would adopt such stands which any Arab feel that they are "lost cases."

He explained that the "issue does not deserve discussions or statements."

Foreign Minister Meets With USSR Ambassador

LD091436 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1345 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Kuwait, 9 Apr (KUNA) — The Foreign Ministry continued today at the highest levels its pursuit of a number of Arab and international issues of interest to Kuwait, the region, and world peace.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad Al-Jabir, today received at his office at the Foreign Ministry the USSR ambassador to Kuwait, Pogos Akopov. Later on, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad made a statement to KUNA and to the newspaper *AL-SIYASAH* in which he said that during the meeting the USSR ambassador reviewed the recent proposals put forward by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev on the final ban of nuclear tests by the USSR and the United States and the preparation for a second summit between Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

Shaykh Sabah added that the Soviet ambassador called for Kuwait's support for the Soviet leader's proposals and for a ban on the use of nuclear weapons and the militarization of space. He added that the discussions also covered the situation in Afghanistan and its current talks with Pakistan for solving the issue in general and especially the problem of Afghan refugees living in Pakistan.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, today also received the charge d'affaires of the Libyan Jamahiriya embassy to Kuwait, Hassunah al-Shawish.

Later Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad described the meeting as cordial, and said that bilateral relations between the two countries and ways for developing them in the future were discussed.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister then received Cuban Ambassador Julio Grave de Perlat. Following the meeting, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad said that the ambassador conveyed thanks at the invitation to Cuban Foreign Minister Malmierca to visit Kuwait, pointing out that he has accepted the invitation and will make the visit as soon as possible. The deputy prime minister added that discussions during the meeting covered the Iraqi-Iranian war. The Cuban ambassador, he added, expounded his country's attitude toward the continuation of this war and the need to intensify efforts to stop it as soon as possible. Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad told the Cuban ambassador of Kuwait's attitude toward this matter.

OMAN

Sultan's Representative Hosts Dinner for Bush

GF091922 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Excerpt] His Highness Thuwayni ibn Shihab, the special representative of his majesty the sultan, hosted a dinner in

Al-Ghubrah guesthouse this evening in honor of U.S. Vice President George Bush and his delegation. The dinner was attended by member of the honorable royal family, ministers, senior officers of the sultan's Armed Forces and the Omani sultan's police, and Arab and foreign diplomats in the Sultanate.

King Husayn Departs Following Private Visit

GF091027 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic
0900 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal of Jordan and Her Majesty Queen Nur and the delegation accompanying them left Oman at noon today following a 3-day private visit to the Sultanate.

Qabus Receives Message From Sudanese Leader

GF081234 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id has received a written message from his brother Lieutenant General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council.

The message was handed to Fahd ibn Mahmud Al Bu Sa'id, deputy prime minister for legal affairs, during his meeting this morning with Hashim Muhammad Salih al-Faki, Sudan's ambassador to Oman.

Talks during the meeting centered on bilateral relations and aspects of cooperation between the two countries.

Consultative Council Delegation Ends U.S. Visit

GF061301 Muscat ONA in Arabic 0825 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Muscat, 6 Apr (ONA) — The delegation of the Omani State Consultative Council has ended a 2-week official visit to the United States. During the visit the delegation, led by Deputy Speaker Shaykh Aflah ibn Hamad al-Ruwahi, held talks with officials at the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives on bilateral cooperation and the means to develop it.

Helicopter Group Leaves for GCC Maneuvers in UAE

GF041405 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] A number of helicopters from the Omani Sultan's Air Force left Oman today for the UAE to take part in the joint helicopter exercise of the GCC air forces. The exercise will concentrate on search and rescue operations, in addition to other helicopter operations. The force was seen off at Al-Sib Air Base by Staff Pilot Colonel Talib ibn Miran al-Ra'isi, commander of the base, and a number of the Omani Sultan's Air Force officers.

PDRY

YSP Secretary Receives USSR Envoy, CPSU Message

GF091737 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Brother Salim Salih Muhammad, assistant secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, met in his office today with the Soviet ambassador in Aden, Vladislav Pelrovich Zhukov, who delivered a message from the CPSU Central Committee dealing with the international situation and warnings against nuclear experiments.

During the meeting, brother Salim Salih Muhammad expressed our party's high appreciation for the CPSU's continued international support, which plays a significant role in (?enhancing) the process of the organizational and ideological construction of our party, and he noted the aid provided to our party by the CPSU in expertise, training of cadres, and other things.

Brother Salim Salih expressed our country's support for the Soviet Union's peaceful initiatives. He said that the Soviet Union's peaceful foreign policy and its initiatives to improve the international atmosphere, stop the arms race, prevent the militarization of space, and avoid the threats of nuclear war are basic guarantees to safeguard security and stability in the world.

During the meeting, a number of cooperation issues of mutual concern between the two parties and friendly countries were also discussed.

Chairman Issues Military Command Appointments

GF081355 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, has issued a decree of the Supreme People's Council Presidium. In Article 1, the decree appoints Major Muthanna Salim 'Askar as deputy chief of the general staff at the Defense Ministry. The other articles state that the decree will go into effect the day it is issued and published in the official gazette.

Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas also issued three other decrees of the Supreme People's Council Presidium. Article 1 of each decree appointed Major 'Ali Muthanna Hadi commander of the Air Force and the air defense of the Armed Forces; Major 'Ali Qasim Talib commander of the Navy; and Major Sa'id Ahmad Sulum commander of the national command of the popular militia. The remaining articles in each decree cancelled any previous appointments to those posts. They also stated that the decrees will go into effect the day they are issued and published in the official gazette.

QATAR

FRG's Moellemann Leaves Doha for Abu Dhabi

GF080556 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0525 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Doha, 7 Apr (WAKH) — Juergen Moellemann, FRG minister of state at the Foreign Office, left Doha for Abu Dhabi this evening concluding a 2-day visit to Qatar as part of a tour of a number of countries in the region.

During this visit, the FRG minister held talks with Qatari officials on relations between the two countries and issues of mutual interest. He also held a press conference during which he talked about the outcome of his talks with Qatari officials and his country's stand on a number of regional and international issues, including the Middle East crisis and Europe's efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement to it. He also talked about GCC-EEC relations.

SAUDIA ARABIA

Turkish Prime Minister Arrives for Visit

GF081311 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal arrived in Dhahran this afternoon on a 1-day visit to the Kingdom. Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, led the reception party. The Turkish prime minister is accompanied by an official delegation including Foreign Minister Vahit Halefoglu and a number of senior officials.

Foreign Minister Remarks

LD082120 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2040 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Dhahran, 8 Apr (SPA) — His Royal Highness Amir Sa'ud al-Aysal, foreign minister, has said that stability in the Middle East could be achieved by solving the Palestine problem and not by providing economic aid worth billions of dollars to the Middle East.

His royal highness was commenting in a statement to reporters accompanying Canada's Clark, secretary of state for external affairs, on the proposal put forward by the Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres concerning the developed countries' provision of economic aid ranging from \$20 to 30 billion to facilitate the achievement of peace in the Middle East.

Answering a question on the proposal, his royal highness said that if Israel wants to contribute to stability in the region, there are certain things it could do. His royal highness mentioned in particular the Palestinians' right to self-determination, which is a basic condition for a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

His royal highness explained that the views of the Kingdom and Canada were identical on many issues of the Middle East and international economic problems, adding that this included Pal-

estinian rights and confirming that this issue is the key to political stability in the Middle East as a whole.

His royal highness added that he agreed with his Canadian counterpart on the need for stability of oil prices in the interest of producers and consumers. But he added that the Kingdom on its own could not fix the price. His royal highness ended his statement by saying that the Kingdom had made great efforts for the achievement of price stability and hoped that all producers would cooperate in order to secure the interest of everyone, pointing out that this also requires cooperation from other producers.

Holds Talks With King

GF081511 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1450 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Al-Damam, 8 Apr (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal chaired the Saudi-Turkish talks. Representing Saudi Arabia were His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard; His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister; 'Abd al-Wahhab 'Abd al-Wasi', minister of pilgrimage affairs and Awqaf and escort minister; and Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz Khujah, his majesty's ambassador to Turkey. Turkey was represented by Vahit Halefoglu, foreign minister; Arik Umut, ambassador to the Kingdom; and the delegation accompanying the prime minister.

Views Said 'Identical'

LD090350 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
2230 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Excerpts] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal presided over the session of Saudi-Turkish talks.

A responsible source described the Saudi-Turkish talks as amicable, constructive, and comprehensive. In a statement to SPA, the source pointed out that the talks concentrated on the bilateral relations and the issues of interest to Islam and Muslims, in addition to supporting the Islamic solidarity. The source said that the views of the Saudi and Turkish sides were identical on the issues discussed and those which are part of continuous consultations and coordination.

Further Details

NC100818 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish
9 Apr 86 P 13

[Excerpts] Turkey's effect on the tense balance in the Middle East and its attitude toward the Iran-Iraq conflict have come to the limelight once again with Prime Minister Ozal's visit to Saudi Arabia and his talks with King Fahd Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sa'ud. King Fahd used the occasion to urge Turkey "to support Iraq."

HURRIYET correspondent Mehmet Biber, who is traveling with Turgut Ozal, has sent this report on the Ozal-Fahd talks:

Prime Minister Ozal, who was accompanied to Saudi Arabia by Foreign Minister Halefoglu, had a meeting with King Fahd during which the Gulf war was discussed extensively. Although no statement was issued afterward, observers say that King Fahd urged Turkey, which trades with both Iran and Iraq, to shift its trade preferences to the latter. It is reported that the talks involved preliminary discussion of positions.

Saudi Arabia openly supports Iraq in the Gulf war. It has increased its oil production and reduced its oil prices in order to cut into Iran's oil revenues and undermine its ability to purchase arms. It is within this framework that King Fahd urged Prime Minister Ozal to show understanding of Iraq's position by providing easier credit terms by which Iraq may repay the \$1 billion that it owes Turkey. Saudi Arabia drew attention to the fact that Turkey has been neutral in the Iran-Iraq war, pointing out that this policy and our expanded trade with Iran have implicitly benefited the latter a great deal. Saudi Arabia also implied that we should keep Iran at a greater distance. King Fahd dwelt heavily on these issues.

Observers say: "The Saudi officials went so far as to hint that in return, they would facilitate Turkey's purchase of oil."

It was also suggested that if Turkey "were to show some understanding toward Iraq as far as its debts are concerned," then "Saudi Arabia could compensate for Iraq's debts by expanding relations with Turkey. It could supply Turkey with more and cheaper oil, provided that Turkey were to restrict its trade with Iran..." [passage omitted]

Jale Ersoy, reporting from *HURRIYET*'s Ankara bureau, has sent this report on Prime Minister Ozal's visit to Saudi Arabia:

Prime Minister Ozal flew to Riyadh on a special airplane for a 24-hour visit, seeking to review the latest developments in the Iran-Iraq war with King Fahd. It has been learned that Prime Minister Ozal's real purpose was "to learn about behind-the-scenes efforts to end the war."

On his way back from India, Prime Minister Ozal will stop over in Kuwait and will have talks with the amir.

Rejects Mediation in Gulf War

TA090607 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish
2000 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Prime Minister Turgut Ozal has said that Turkish mediation in the Iran-Iraq war is out of the question. Ozal, currently in Saudi Arabia, met with King Fahd ibn al-'Aziz al-Sa'ud. In a statement to ANATOLIA AGENCY after the meeting, Ozal reported that regional issues, especially the Iran-Iraq war and bilateral relations, were discussed during the talks. He said: Naturally, the Iran-Iraq war, which is now in its 6th year, interests both sides and is causing concern. We exchanged views on our respective impressions from visits to Iran and Iraq.

Remarking that King Fahd and his entourage expressed their desire to purchase property in Turkey, Ozal noted: We told them that we are drafting a bill which will be approved by the Assem-

bly within the next few days. We told them that we want to help our Arab friends on this matter and further develop our relations. Ozal said that his private meeting with King Fahd was special. Noting that Turkey's mediation in the Gulf war is out of the question, the prime minister added: We are not talking about mediation. Anyway, this is not possible.

Following a luncheon at the king's palace, the Saudi and Turkish delegations began their talks. Riyadh radio reported that the talks between the two countries were held in a positive, comprehensive, and friendly atmosphere. Ozal will leave Saudi Arabia for India tomorrow morning.

Views Oil Policy

GF091257 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1030 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Riyadh, 9 Apr (SPA) — Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal has expressed his country's appreciation for the oil policy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and its continuous efforts within OPEC to end the current crisis in the international oil market.

In statements to SPA before departing the Kingdom, he said that there are several reasons for the oil market crisis. He noted that his country imports 88 percent of its oil needs and estimated Turkey's annual imports of Saudi oil at around 2 or 3 million tons.

The Turkish prime minister affirmed that Saudi investments in his country are developing on a large scale. He believed that there will be further positive developments in this sphere in the next few years, noting that there is a law in Turkey which safeguards investors' rights and treats them like Turkish nationals.

The Turkish prime minister announced that a law will be issued in less than 1 month which will enable the citizens of Saudi Arabia and the Gulf countries to own real estate in Turkey.

Departs 9 Apr

GF091025 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0913 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Dhahran, 9 Apr (SPA) — Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal left Dhahran today following a 1-day visit to the Kingdom during which he met with senior Saudi officials.

Official Denies Turkish Report on Oil Purchases

GF091946 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1840 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Dammam, 9 Apr (SPA) — REUTER has carried a report from Ankara attributed to the Turkish paper *GUNES* published today stating that Saudi officials expressed readiness to pay reparation to Turkey to make up for any financial loss incurred if it stops purchasing 6 millions tons of Iranian oil. The agency also attributed another report to the same paper as saying that the Kingdom informed Turkey that the Gulf countries will purchase Turkish commodities worth \$1.5 billion — originally allocated to Iran — if Turkish exports to Iran stop. REUTER also attributed to the Turkish paper *HURRIYET* a report saying

that the Kingdom asked Turkey to reschedule Iraq's debts which amount to about \$1 billion.

A Saudi official source commented on this by saying that what has been published is untrue and that it is well known that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia does not interfere in other countries' affairs and external relations. The source pointed out that the economic relations between the Kingdom and Turkey are strong and firm and also are undergoing continuous progress. The Saudi source added that the freedom of trade and operations between the two countries enable each to import commodities which the other produces and wishes to sell, free from any foreign factors.

Canadian Foreign Minister Departs 8 Apr
GF081338 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
 1130 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal has met with John Clark, Canadian secretary of state for external affairs, and the delegation accompanying him. A number of issues of common interest were discussed during the meeting. The Canadian minister and the delegation accompanying him left Dhahran International Airport at noon today at the conclusion of visit to the Kingdom lasting several days, during which he held talks with a number of officials in the Kingdom. He was seen off at the airport by Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and a number of Foreign Ministry officials.

Minister To File Protest on Israeli Satellite
GF292039 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
 2000 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] 'Alawi Darwish Kayal, minister of post, telephone, and telegraph, has announced that at the request of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the Kingdom has exerted great efforts to familiarize the governments and international institutions with the dangers to which the Arab world is subjected as a result of the execution of the Zionist satellite project. The Kingdom will file a legal protest against it because it interferes with the orbit of Arabsat, and will confront this project and prevent its establishment.

In a statement to SPA, his excellency said that the confrontation between the Arab and Islamic nation and the Zionist colonialist occupying country is a cultural confrontation that has numerous fields and methods.

'Source' Denies Supplying Oil to S. Africa
GF081435 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1400 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Riyadh, 8 Apr (SPA) — A responsible source at the Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Ministry has called incorrect a report broadcast recently by a U.S. television network which accused the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia of supplying South Africa with oil. The source added: The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia continues its oil embargo on the racist Government of South Africa and is strictly applying this embargo. For

the purpose of consolidating control and implementing this oil embargo, the Kingdom obliges the buyers of its oil to present an official certificate confirming the arrival in full of the shipments of Saudi oil at the final unloading harbors. Such certificates are accepted after being endorsed by the competent authorities and at the unloading harbors. The concerned authorities at the ministry check these certificates and verify that they are correct.

Daily Says Reagan Policies Based on Hatred of Arabs
PM070936 Jeddah 'UKAZ in Arabic 24 Mar 86 p 3

[Unattributed article: "Reagan's New Dictionary"]

[Text] Nicaragua's Sandinista government has become a danger to Israel!

So said President Reagan to American Jewish organizations' leaders as part of his effort to bring pressure on the Congress in order to endorse \$100 million in aid for those opposing the Sandinista government in Nicaragua. He even went as far as to say that the Nicaraguan army commanders receive training in Palestinian camps in Syria, Libya, and Iraq and that Nicaragua, therefore will become a base for launching "Arab" terror close to the United States.

But President Reagan's efforts and the Zionist lobby's pressures have failed to make the U.S. Congress approve military and financial aid to Nicaragua dissidents at a time when the U.S. Government is talking about strict economic measures to curb the tremendous deficit in the U.S. budget.

It appears that President Reagan wishes to go down in the annals of history as the man who changed the political map worldwide. A few weeks ago he met with Jonas Savimbi, leader of dissident UNITA organization in Angola, who asked for financial and military aid for his organization in order to topple the existing regime in Angola. At the same time he sought to give aid to the Mozambique Government on the advice of his envoy Chester Crocker with the aim of changing the political direction of the present Maputo regime. This is what the President has done, but what he has not done is to impose economic sanctions against South Africa for its continued violation of human rights so that he can help the Pretoria government to go ahead with changing the map of political powers in Southern Africa and thus help to achieve some of the U.S. President's ambitions.

Monroe proclaimed the principle of "noninterference" and gave it his own concept. Wilson then came and proclaimed his well-known 14 Points, which speak about freedom, human rights, and the right to self-determination. But President Reagan has a different view. He defends freedom in Central America according to his own concept of such freedom. He believes that Savimbi is a freedom fighter while 'Arafat is a terrorist. He believes that human rights are being violated in Nicaragua and Poland, but not being violated in Hebron, the Golan, and Lebanon. He believes in peoples' right to self-determination but he exclusively defines the peoples that may enjoy such rights and even sometimes gives this right nonexistent dimensions.

Those who were hoping that the U.S. President would become more impartial and independent during his second term of office and more willing to adopt fair stands have been surprised by Reagan's talk to the Jewish organization's leaders. He is causing Jewish feelings against Nicaragua, using as a plea what he said about the existence of Arab cooperation with this very small and very poor country in Central America. Reagan is saying: Hate Nicaragua because it has Arab friends.

Is this not an advocacy of hatred for the Arabs in the first place?

UAE

FRG's Moellemann Arrives in Abu Dhabi 8 Apr
GF080602 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0535 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 8 Apr (WAKH) — Juergen Moellemann, FRG minister of state at the Foreign Office, arrived in Abu Dhabi from Doha tonight on 2-day visit to the UAE.

Received by President

GF081324 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1310 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 8 Apr (WAKH) — His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nahayyan, UAE president, received this morning Mr Juergen Moellemann, FRG minister of state at the Foreign Office.

During the meeting bilateral relations were reviewed, as well as joint cooperation between the two countries and the ways to develop them in various fields. The meeting also dealt with economic cooperation between the GCC and the EEC.

During the meeting a discussion was also held on the importance of reviving Arab-European dialogue in order to enable Europe to play a more effective role to overcome the inertia in the efforts to establish peace in the Middle East.

His Highness Shaykh Zayid affirmed his support in this regard and at the same time confirmed the importance of an active European role to resolve the Middle East crisis.

During the meeting a discussion was also held on the situation in the Gulf region, developments in the Iraq-Iran war, and exerting of all possible efforts to end this war through peaceful means. The meeting was attended by Shaykh Surur ibn Muhammad, chief of the president's court; Mr Mani' Sa'id al-Utaybah, minister of petroleum and natural resources; Rashid 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs; and Thomas Troemel, FRG ambassador to the UAE.

Talks With Counterpart

GF081350 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1330 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 8 Apr (WAKH) — Mr Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, and Mr Juergen Moellemann, FRG minister of state at the foreign office, expressed concern over the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war.

During their meeting at noon today they affirmed the need to exert international efforts to end the bloodshed between the two warring countries and to resort to mediation efforts to end the conflict by peaceful means.

This was stated by an official source at the UAE Foreign Ministry following the meeting during which views were exchanged on the situation in the Gulf region, the Iraq-Iran war, the Middle East cause and relations between the two countries.

Concerning developments in the Middle East cause, the source said that the German minister expressed his country's great concern on the need to find an appropriate formula to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict by peaceful means through cooperation with its allies in the EEC, and that this formula should take into consideration the Palestinian representation in any negotiations dealing with the establishment of a peaceful settlement for the Palestinian cause.

In this regard Mr Rashid 'Abdallah affirmed the need to grant Palestinians the right to self-determination and resolve the Palestinian cause through peaceful means with the participation of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Mr Rashid 'Abdallah urged the European countries to exert further efforts for a solution of the Palestinian cause.

The source said that Mr Juergen Moellemann expressed interest in the development of economic and technical cooperation between the EEC and the GCC and also in the framework of the Arab-European dialogue. The source pointed out that Mr Rashid 'Abdallah affirmed that the UAE welcomes the cooperation between the GCC and the EEC which is in the interest of both sides.

The meeting was attended by Ya'qub al-Kindi, director of the Foreign Affairs Department at the Foreign Ministry, and Hamad Harib al-Hibsi, first secretary at the UAE Embassy in Bonn. It was also attended on the FRG side by Thomas Troemel, FRG ambassador to the UAE; and the director of Middle East affairs at the FRG Foreign Office.

Views Terrorism

GF100743 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0540 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 9 Apr (WAKH) — Juergen Moellemann, FRG minister of state at the Foreign Office, has affirmed his country's support for an international conference on peace in the Middle East to be attended by all of the parties concerned with the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the PLO, in addition to the five permanent members of the UN Security Council.

In a press conference in Abu Dhabi today [9 April] at the conclusion of a 2-day visit to the UAE, reported by WAM, he affirmed the need for the EEC countries to make efforts to push forward peace efforts and to establish a bridge to draw the concerned parties to negotiations.

He affirmed the EEC countries' adherence to the Venice declaration on the Middle East and noted that the European countries do not have any new plans in this regard. He pointed out that the

current situation requires new efforts to break the deadlock and activate the peace process.

Moellemann stated that his tour is also designed to discuss the issue of fighting international terrorism. He affirmed that the reports which indicate that the Arab countries are the source of terrorism are untrue. He called for joining efforts to fight terrorism to "avoid the notion that terrorists come to Europe from the Arab countries." He stated that any government that extends support to terrorists later would be their victim.

Moellemann expressed the belief that the Arab-European dialogue can offer scope to join efforts to fight terrorism. He urged preparing to hold a conference for dialogue with the Arab League.

Leaves for Manama

GF091937 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1905 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 9 Apr (WAKH) — Mr Juergen Moellemann, FRG minister of state at the Foreign Office, left Abu Dhabi this evening for Manama following a 2-day visit to the UAE as part of his tour of a number of countries of the region. During his visit, Mr Moellemann held discussions with UAE senior officials on developments in the region, bilateral relations, and cooperation between the ECC and the GCC.

UAE

Bush Statements Called 'Political Trickery'

GF100831 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0615 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 10 Apr (WAM) — Under the title "An Alleged U.S. Initiative," the newspaper *AL-WAHDAH* wonders if it is possible to consider George Bush's statements concerning a new U.S. initiative on the Middle East as "a form of political trickery by transmitting a planned error or whether the U.S. Administration is trying to probe the attitudes of friends in the region about its intentions on the peace process."

Responding to this question, the newspaper expresses the belief that "the U.S. Administration seeks every now and then to keep the countries of the Arab region occupied by again driving them into the turmoil of solutions and peace initiatives and suggesting that Washington has the initiative and the settlement cards, as one Arab leader has frequently maintained."

The newspaper casts doubt on the effectiveness of any new White House peace initiative "since the United States is by choice a party to the anti-Arab conflict as long as it is absolutely biased in favor of the Zionist entity, which it has supported with all means of aggression so that it would act improperly and willfully in Arab waters and airspace."

In conclusion the paper reaffirms that a unanimous Arab stand, restoring unity to the Palestinian factions, ending Arab differences, and freezing their internal problems would impose an initiative upon the United States and its allies "since in such a

case, there would be a negotiating stand imposed without making any concessions that squander the usurped Arab rights."

YAR

Paper Views Upcoming Visit by George Bush

GF100643 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic

0430 GMT 10 Apr 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper *AL-THAWRAH* comments on the scheduled visit of the U.S. vice President to the YAR. The paper says: This visit is the fruit of our country's constant and principled foreign policy. This policy is based on sincere and practical commitment to positive neutrality, nonalignment, and openness to cooperative relations with the countries of the world and peaceful coexistence with their peoples, as well as compatible dealing based on mutual respect and nonintervention in the internal affairs of others and the development of mutual interests, such that our country will remain — in its policy, stands, and dealings on all Arab, Islamic, and international levels — a distinctive country in its sincere and practical implementation of the principle of positive neutrality and nonalignment without relinquishing independence. This is clearly reflected by the facts of our country's foreign relations with various other countries. It is also permanently embodied by our country's stands on issues and events and in its dealing with other countries. Our country has not fallen under the influence of guardianship, subservience, or external control.

The YAR has followed, and will continue to follow — by virtue of the strength of its immortal September Revolution, its wise leadership, and the strength of its people, armed with their struggle and the national charter — this leading and independent policy which can never change or be affected by tendentious propaganda, and irresponsible actions dictated to some people by their illusions. Our young and developing country, the homeland of the September Revolution, has not fallen into the orbit of any external power, is not hostage to anyone, nor does it have external loyalties as some others do.

The paper continues: For this reason, our country has continued to adhere to the policy of positive neutrality and nonalignment. Moreover, it works persistently and through a perspective governed by national, pan-Arab, Islamic, and human principles guided to reason, wisdom, and a spirit of national and pan-Arab responsibility, to improve and develop its bilateral relations with all countries proceeding from the desire to safeguard the supreme interests of our Yemeni people and to develop these interests by exploiting the possibility of peaceful cooperation with all peoples.

Proceeding from this principle, Sanaa will receive the U.S. vice president and welcome him as a great guest to make this visit a new opportunity to develop bilateral relations and to hold consultations and discussions on a number of basic issues in which our country believes and to which it adheres. Foremost of these issues are the cause of the Arab Palestinian people and the inevitability of their achieving all of their rights; the Middle East question and the importance of restoring peace and security to it; the latest

developments in the Iraq-Iran war and the need for international efforts to halt it; and the issues of international peace to which humanity looks forward, most importantly reducing nuclear arms and exerting efforts to create a climate of peaceful coexistence in the world.

In conclusion *AL-THAWRAH* says: Proceeding from this clear view, comes the importance of the U.S. vice president's visit to our country since the meetings and talks to be held will concentrate on the central issue of our Arab nation and the circumstances that threaten its security and stability, as in the case of

the continued Iraq-Iran war. Within the bilateral YAR-U.S. framework, the visit will develop the spheres of economic and technical cooperation and nurture bilateral relations in this direction toward the joint interests of the Yemeni and U.S. peoples. The results of the visit will emphasize the constant principled course of our country's foreign policy based on positive neutrality and nonalignment, to which our country is eternally and most sincerely committed, in actions, words, belief, and practice.

Parties Condemn U.S. 'Aggression' Against Libya*PM081128 Cairo AL-SHA'B in Arabic 1 Apr 86 p 2*

[Unattributed report: "The SLP, NPUG Issue Statement Against Anti-Libyan Aggression"]

[Text] The Egyptian parties have held urgent contacts on the serious situation resulting from the U.S. aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. The Socialist Labor Party [SLP] and the NPUG share a will to firmly and decisively support the Libyan Jamahiriya and its people in their defense of their national sovereignty and territorial waters and air space and to condemn the premeditated U.S. aggression committed after a series of provocative measures and moves by Washington for more than a year to isolate and blockade Libya.

The two parties seize this opportunity to appeal to all the regimes and political parties in the Arab homeland, whatever their affiliations, to join the ranks against the aggression against Libya or any other Arab country, regardless of political differences.

On pan-Arab grounds, everyone should give priority to the struggle against the forces of aggression and imperialism over peripheral inter-Arab conflicts.

The two parties emphasize that, in addition to being an aggression against the entire Arab nation, the U.S. aggression against Libyan sovereignty is also a threat to Mediterranean and world peace. It is therefore the duty of all the world forces of liberation and peace to reject aggression and defend peace.

Richard Murphy Arrival in Cairo Reported*NC091315 Cairo MENA in English 1305 GMT 9 Apr 86*

[Text] Cairo, April 9 (MENA) — U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs Richard Murphy, arrived here this afternoon with his delegation, coming from Israel on a one-day visit to Egypt within the context of his present Mideast tour.

'Abd al-Majid on Talks*NC092131 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 9 Apr 86*

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, said that President Muhammad Husni Mubarak will receive U.S. envoy Richard Murphy tomorrow. 'Abd al-Majid stated that during today's talks, the U.S. envoy presented proposals for solving the Tabah issue, which Egypt is currently examining. 'Abd al-Majid is scheduled to hold a second session of talks with the U.S. envoy tomorrow.

Murphy Received by Mubarak*NC100808 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0844 GMT 10 Apr 86*

[Text] Cairo, 10 Apr (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs, and the members of his delegation

this morning. The meeting was also attended by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. Murphy arrived in Cairo yesterday for a 1-day visit as part of his tour of the Middle East.

Ends Visit, Leaves for Oman*NC101200 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1151 GMT 10 Apr 86*

[Text] Cairo, 10 Apr (MENA) — Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs, left Cairo for Oman this afternoon. During his 1-day visit here, he met with President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and a number of other Egyptian officials. It is worth noting that Murphy is currently on a tour of the region.

FRG Interior Minister Arrives in Cairo*NC091932 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1905 GMT 9 Apr 86*

[Excerpt] Cairo, 9 Apr (MENA) — FRG Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann arrived in Cairo this evening on a visit of several days at the invitation of Interior Minister Zaki Badr, who was at the airport to welcome him. The German minister said on arrival that he was happy to make this visit, his first, to Egypt. Its purpose, he said, was to discuss ways to strengthen bilateral relations and to hold consultations on means to combat international terrorism, which affects everyone.

Begins Talks*LD100940 Hamburg DPA in German 0845 GMT 10 Apr 86*

[Text] Cairo 10 Apr (DPA) — Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann started talks in Cairo on Thursday about joint action in the fight against international terrorism. The CSU politician met for a first round of talks with his Egyptian counterpart, Zaki Badr, in the morning. Afterward he was received by government leader 'Ali Lutfi.

According to reliable reports, the most recent terrorist attacks on a discotheque in Berlin and on a TWA aircraft over Greece were also discussed at the first meeting. On Wednesday Bonn expelled two Libyan diplomats who are suspected of being accomplices in the Berlin attack.

Zimmermann, who is also likely to be received by President Husni Mubarak, also wants to discuss the issues of drugs, air security, and environmental protection.

Canadian Foreign Minister Arrives in Cairo*NC081507 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1350 GMT 8 Apr 86*

[Text] Cairo, 8 Apr (MENA) — Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs Joe Clark arrived in Cairo from Dhahran this afternoon. He is on a 3-day visit to Egypt during which he will meet with President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and hold talks with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. They will examine ways to strengthen economic relations and discuss the situation in the Middle East. The Canadian

minister was met at Cairo airport by Ambassador Taha al-Majdub, assistant foreign minister. Clark is currently on a Middle East tour that has so far taken him to Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

'Agreement' on Issues

NC082129 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1942 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 8 Apr 9 (MENA) — Egyptian-Canadian talks began tonight at the Foreign Ministry under Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and his Canadian counterpart Joe Clark.

The two parties began the session with a comprehensive review of issues of mutual interest, placing particular emphasis on the current situation in the Middle East and the Palestinian problem.

Following the 2-hour session, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that the two parties had reached agreement on a number of questions. We are working together to bolster our already very strong bilateral relations, he added. He affirmed that there is a mutual understanding between the two countries in the political field. Egypt appreciates Canada's participation in the multinational force in Sinai. We are happy [words indistinct] with a tangible role in maintaining peace in this sensitive region. He emphasized that Egypt also appreciates Canada's participation in the projects which are part of Egypt's development plan.

The foreign minister expressed his pleasure with Joe Clark's statement that the Canadian Government values the role of Egyptians living in Canada [words indistinct] hoping that their relationship with their motherland, Egypt, will continue. He noted that the Canadian official has responded to this matter.

The Canadian official said that he was happy to visit Egypt. He described his talks with Dr 'Abd al-Majid as good, fruitful, and useful. The discussion, he noted, had dealt with bilateral relations. He added that there was wide scope for cooperation, particularly in the economic field. There is mutual determination to strengthen this bilateral economic cooperation, as well cultural and [word indistinct] cooperation, he stated. Joe Clark affirmed that the talks had also dealt with certain political issues. He said: I was pleased that Dr 'Abd al-Majid briefed me on [words indistinct] matters in the region. Ways and means to contribute to the search for peace that will achieve justice and stability in the region were also discussed. [passage indistinct]

Discusses Economy With Lutfi

NC091415 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1250 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 9 Apr (MENA) — Today Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi met with Canada's Joe Clark, secretary of state for external affairs. They discussed economic cooperation, the development of energy sources, and ways of increasing employment opportunities for Egyptians in Canada. They also reviewed the Middle East situation.

During the session, the Canadian official expressed his country's appreciation of Egypt's efforts to establish a comprehensive and

just peace in the area, and voiced Canada's support for the Palestinians' right to a national homeland. He also stressed that Canadian investors are ready to participate in Egypt's development projects. The session was attended by the Canadian ambassador in Cairo.

Aid Accord Signed

NC091825 Cairo MENA in English 1759 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, April 9 (MENA) — Canada will extend to Egypt 49 million Canadian dollars as a non-reimbursable grant to provide finances for equipment needed to implement a soil and water systems project at Al-Daqahliyah Governorate, north east of the delta.

An agreement to this effect between Egypt and Canada was signed here today by Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, deputy prime minister and minister of planning and international cooperation, and by Charles Joseph Clark, the Canadian foreign minister [title as received] visiting Cairo.

Ottawa had previously contributed a grant of two million Canadian dollars to the same project in 1984 and did so through the Canadian Agency for International Development. The sum financed studies conducted on the project.

Meets Mubarak

NC091026 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0925 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 9 Apr (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received Canada's Joe Clark, secretary of state for external affairs, at Al-'Urubah Palace this morning. The meeting was also attended by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and by Mark Byjion, the Canadian ambassador in Cairo. The Canadian official arrived in Cairo from Dhahran yesterday for a visit that will last several days. His trip is part of a tour that includes stops in a number of countries in the region.

Mubarak Receives Sudanese Transport Minister

NC090958 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0905 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 9 Apr (MENA) — Peter Jacob, Sudanese minister of transport and communications, met with President Muhammad Husni Mubarak today. Following the talks, he said that he had briefed the president on the problems currently being faced by Sudan, particularly in the south. He also discussed the role which Egypt can play in finding an appropriate solution to these problems.

The Sudanese minister said that he had expressed thanks to President Mubarak for accepting southern Sudanese students into Egyptian universities. He added that he had taken the opportunity of being in Cairo to meet with the president and to brief him on joint Egyptian-Sudanese projects, as well as on the existing cooperation between the two countries' ministries of transport.

Liberia Minister Delivers Message to Mubarak

*AB082146 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 8 Apr 86*

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Dr J. Bernard Blamo, on the second day of his official visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt, delivered a special message from the president of Liberia, Dr Samuel K. Doe, to the Egyptian president, His Excellency Hosni Mubarak, during which President Mubarak renewed his support to President Doe and gave the assurance that the Egyptian Government will support Liberia's Green Revolution. President Mubarak has already directed the Egyptian authorities to evolve a plan aimed at dispatching Egyptian experts and technicians to contribute to the Green Revolution. The Egyptian president also lauded the special ties of friendship between him and President Doe which, he said, he is committed to developing and maintaining.

Mubarak Receives Netherlands Chief of Staff

NC091014 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0900 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 9 Apr (MENA) — President Muhammad Hosni Mubarak received visiting Netherlands Chief of Staff G. H. Huyser at Al-'Urubah Palace this morning. The meeting was also attended by Lieutenant General Ibrahim al-'Urabi, the Armed Forces chief of staff, and the charge d'affaires at the Netherlands Embassy in Cairo. The Netherlands chief of staff arrived in Cairo on 2 April for a 1-week visit in response to an invitation by Lt Gen al-'Urabi.

Huyser Departs

NC100757 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0715 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 10 Apr (MENA) — Netherlands Chief of Staff General G.H. Huyser left Cairo this morning after an 8-day visit to Egypt at the invitation of the Armed Forces chief of staff, Lieutenant General Ibrahim al-'Urabi. During his stay, Gen Huyser was received by President Muhammad Hosni Mubarak. The visiting officer also held talks with Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, and Lt Gen al-'Urabi. Their discussions dealt with ways of strengthening military cooperation between Egypt and the Netherlands.

Mubarak Discusses Jordan Initiative, PLO

*NC091350 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 9 Apr 86*

[Text] Following today's meeting between President Muhammad Hosni Mubarak and Canada's Joe Clark, secretary of state for external affairs, Mubarak was asked about reports of a new U.S. initiative for peace in the Middle East. He replied that he knows nothing about this. President Mubarak added that tomorrow he will meet with Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state and President Reagan's special envoy to the Middle East, to discuss the Middle East problem and bilateral cooperation.

President Mubarak said that U.S. Vice President George Bush will visit Egypt later on, but not during his current tour.

Commenting on King Husayn's initiative, Mubarak said that the Palestinian-Jordanian agreement is still valid and the fact that there has been a misunderstanding between Jordan and the PLO does not mean that everything is over. On the contrary, Mubarak said, there is still hope, and we must continue the peace efforts. All these issues will be discussed during King Husayn's coming visit to Egypt, the date for which has yet to be fixed, Mubarak added.

President Mubarak said that our contacts with the PLO are still underway and the peace efforts must continue.

As regards Egyptian-Soviet relations, the president said that these relations are normal, as I have always said. I have nothing further to add.

Lutfi Discusses Recent Economic Measures

*PM091241 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic
4 Apr 86 pp 1, 13*

[Unattributed report: "The Prime Minister at Egyptian Economic Management Meeting: The Economic Decisions Are Not Final and Could Be Amended If That Is What the People Want"]

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi has announced that the recent economic measures will not affect people with limited income, that they are not final but mere broad outlines, and that he is willing to change or amend any decision which the People's Assembly deems should be amended.

He added: New decisions rationalizing government expenditure and overspending will be announced tomorrow — Saturday. Committees have been formed to study the causes of the losses suffered by industrial companies and ways of developing these companies.

He underlined the need to maintain the subsidies but only for those who deserve them and he stressed that the government respects the principle of free education in accordance with the constitution but will review the educational process in general. He was speaking at the meeting organized by the NDP's Finance and Economic Committee on management of the Egyptian economy and its future trends. The meeting, held at the Siyaj Hotel, began on 3 April and will end on 5 April. The opening session was attended by Dr Kamal Al-Janzuri, deputy prime minister and planning minister and some ministers, governors, bank managers, and businessmen.

At the beginning of his speech the prime minister said: Egypt is at the peak of democracy and there are no restrictions on opposition views. We accept any view as long as it is constructive... In the past 10 days we have announced the broad outlines of the recent economic decisions. We did not issue the decisions. Why? To open free public dialogue so that every citizen could express an opinion on these decisions before they become final.

He added: Some people have claimed that these decisions are not part of the framework of an integrated political and economic policy. The truth is that the government has a plan which it follows and an economic policy which stems from the NDP philosophy. Its most important aim is to raise the people's standard of living by various means, the most important being increasing production in reality through measures which are implemented and followed up, not through slogans.

Limits Government Expenditure

NC061555 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi issued an order today on the rationalization of government expenditure. The order bans ministries, government organs, departments having their own budgets, public institutions, local government units, and public sector departments and companies from establishing any new departments, organizations, or funds. They are also prohibited from installing any new telephones; they must be content with the number they now have and redistribute them if necessary. In addition to this, these various groups are not allowed to buy new passenger vehicles.

According to the order, permission to set up departments or to buy what is required by ministries or the other units specified in the order can be given by the Cabinet upon review and on the basis of strong justifications provided by the minister concerned. Cases where there is a need for renovation or replacement also come within this provision. Decisions and special notices pertaining to the limitation of government expenditure will remain in effect as long as they do not contradict this order. The order goes into effect today and will continue until the end of the new financial 1986-87 year.

Ghali Departs for Tel Aviv, Athens 7 Apr

NC071323 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1245 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 7 Apr (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, left Cairo this afternoon for Athens en route to Tel Aviv. He is leading Egypt's NDP delegation to the 3-day Israeli Labor Party convention scheduled to begin tomorrow. In a predeparture statement, Dr Ghali said that this visit comes within the framework of existing consultations between Egypt and Israel. He added that during his stay he will be holding talks with Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Foreign Ministry officials. He also noted that an Egyptian delegation had attended the Israeli Labor Party convention in 1982. Dr Ghali had earlier been received by President Husni Mubarak.

Cabinet Discusses Economic Measures, Plan

NC092056 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] At today's Cabinet meeting, Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi said that the measures introduced to cut government expenditure will remain in effect until the end of the coming fiscal year, 1986-87, and that budget allocations for current and commodity

expenditures must not be exceeded. Dr Lutfi added that ministers should make sure that these measures are observed.

This was reported by Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif, who also said that Dr Lutfi stressed that investment allocations for all projects must be kept at the levels allowed for in the development plan. Dr Lutfi said it clear that he would not permit any increase in these allocations, Al-Sharif said.

Dr Lutfi said that the laws recently passed by the People's Assembly on boosting the government revenues will be put into effect as soon as President Mubarak ratifies them. These measures, Lutfi said, will produce an increase in public revenue of 500 million Egyptian pounds, and will also improve the state's foreign currency reserves.

According to Safwat al-Sharif, the Cabinet decided to take steps to guarantee the rights of some of the Egyptian workers in Iraq, following recent economic measures put into effect in that country.

The information minister said that the Cabinet reviewed a report on the implementation of the development plan in the first half of the fiscal year 1985-86. According to this report, total investment by the government and public and private sectors amounted to around 3.262 billion Egyptian pounds, part of which derived from expatriate transfers. During the same period, 36 new projects were approved in the free trade zones and other parts of the country. In addition, 67,000 housing units were completed, including 42,000 low-cost units. Also, 112 km of railroad track were renovated and 68,000 new telephone lines installed.

The same report says that production of corn, peanuts, cotton, and sunflower increased. Production increases were also reported in the cement industry, the electricity sector, and in building.

Safwat al-Sharif concluded by noting that the Cabinet discussed the role of university education in development. It decided that the minister of higher education and scientific research should, in cooperation with the Higher Council for Universities, prepare a comprehensive plan in this regard and submit it to the Cabinet.

AL-AHRAM Views Polyakov's Visit to Cairo

NC090654 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2225 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 8 Apr (MENA) — *AL-AHRAM* writes that the visit to Cairo by Vladimir Polyakov, head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Near Eastern Countries Department, is in line with Egyptian foreign policy. Its goal is to establish good relations with all countries on the basis of friendship, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual respect, and action to gain additional support for Arab causes, foremost of which is the Palestinian question.

In its editorial tomorrow, the paper says that the Soviet official's meetings with his Egyptian counterparts were characterized by a common feeling that Egyptian-Soviet relations must be activated in the interests of both countries. It adds that the strengthening of these ties of cooperation, friendship, and trade will undoubtedly be of mutual benefit.

In this respect, the paper refers to the trip to Moscow by Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali, minister of economy and foreign trade. It says he discussed pending bilateral issues with Soviet officials, including the settlement of past debts and the possibility of concluding new trade deals in the future.

The paper notes that despite the understanding and consideration shown by the Soviet Union's political leaders in reference to Egypt's current economic conditions, Cairo has highlighted its commitment to meeting its obligations by settling its old debts. It points out: We in Egypt acknowledge the effective part played by the Soviet Union in supporting our efforts for development, and contributing to the construction of hundreds of factories during our first 5-year plan. This is in addition to the USSR's widely publicized role in building the Aswan Dam and the iron and steel complex.

Interior Minister on Opposition, Islamic Trend
PM040925 Cairo AL-SHA'B in Arabic 25 Mar 86 p 3

[Interview with Interior Minister Major General Zaki Badr by Muhammad 'Abd al-Qaddus; date, place not given]

[Excerpts] The interview began with the minister's view of the opposition. He said: My position is clear on this matter. I respect all the opposition parties and I am willing to cooperate with them fully. Time will confirm what I am saying. There are no problems between me and the opposition as long as it adheres to legitimacy.

Question: What do you mean by "adhere to legitimacy"? I fear this might be an indirect way of restricting the opposition.

Answer: Not at all, it is the duty of everyone, including government and opposition, to respect the laws of the land. If the opposition does not like certain laws it has a right to try to change them through legal channels but it has no right to break the law.

Question: I hope that your good words about the opposition will be translated into practice. The truth is that the opposition is faced with difficult conditions. Take the central security branch, for example. Until the recent incidents it was an instrument of oppression against the people, especially young people.

Answer: That is not true. The central security branch is not an instrument of oppression. I speak, not emotionally, but on the basis of figures and statistics. Only 20 percent of the central security operations are against riots, whereas most of its operations (72 percent) are geared toward serving public security and combating gangs and drug offenses. The remaining 8 percent are guard duties.

Question: In addition to political parties, there are other forces, such as the Islamic trend. How do you view them?

Answer: First of all, we are all Muslims, thank God, and it is unacceptable that anyone should claim to represent Islamic unity.

Question: They make no such claims. The Islamic trend wants freedom of Islamic preaching.

Answer: Their freedom is guaranteed provided they work openly not secretly because secrecy denotes ill intentions. There is no secrecy in Islam. Formation of political organizations opposed to the government is also unacceptable because it means turning a religious call into a political activity.

My interview with the minister then moved to the investigation department. I said that the investigation department leaves no one alone and spies on everyone.

Answering calmly, he said: That is an insult to the department which performs the important, vital, and indispensable duty of protecting the state's security.

I said: But it has exceeded the limits of that duty. It has files on high-ranking state officials. It is even said to have prepared a file on you when you were governor of Asyut.

He replied: I have looked into this matter and found it to be untrue. I could not find any trace of such a file in the investigation department.

I said: One of the criticisms made of the department is that it recruits agents everywhere to frighten and intimidate people.

Answer: That is a gross distortion of the department's work. The truth is quite different from all that. The method of recruiting agents came to an end a long time ago. The people you call agents are actually our friends who have the country's best interests at heart. They warn the police of dangers before they occur. That is a basic duty of the department.

People's Assembly Approves Tax Modification
NC081610 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Following extensive discussions, the People's Assembly today approved a report on altering the state's financial resources development tax. Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi commented on the discussions by saying that the draft laws on the imposition of such a tax are not arbitrary but designed as part of a general plan for financial reforms. The tax will not affect lower income groups.

Dr 'Ali Lutfi said that the government has already set an example for financial reform. Many orders have been issued to curb government expenditure, he added, including decisions that reduce funds for travel abroad and ban the purchase of new cars for government departments and the public sector.

Opens Debate on Draft Bills
NC082031 Cairo MENA in English 1810 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, April 8 (MENA)— The People's Assembly opened this morning its debates about the economic draft bills submitted by the government.

The Assembly endorsed the bills according to which the duties levied on certain property and activities would be increased, including private car licences and tickets for travelling abroad.

The Assembly also approved a draft bill on the issuance of national development bonds in U.S. dollars by the National Investment Bank, to the tune of 500 million dollars.

Taking part in the debates, however, two Wafdist members opposed the bills and called for stepping up the output rather than imposing duties. Taking the floor first, Wafdist MP Mr. Ahmad Isma'il demanded encouragement of the private sector which would be conducive to increasing investments and diminishing taxes. The speaker, in his comment, said that the situation which should be faced is the deficit in the budget resulting from the drop in oil prices.

Then Wafdist MP 'Abd al-Mun'im Husayn called for [words indistinct] out a national plan for rationalisation on governmental expenditure instead of levying dues on the citizens.

'Slight Drop' Announced in April Oil Prices

NC091223 Cairo MENA in English 1203 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, April 9 MENA — The Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation announced prices of Egyptian crude oil exports in April, ranging from 13.75 dollars per barrel to 11.25 dollars with a slight drop compared with prices of last month.

The prices announced by the corporation for the period from April 1st to 15th are slightly higher than prices of the second half of April.

The top grade Suez blend (Suez Gulf and Ra's al-Bahir crude) will sell for 13.75 dollars per barrel. Ra's Badran and Ra's Gharib crude will sell for 12.85 dollars and 11.25 dollars respectively in the same period.

Prices in the period from April 16 to April 30 will be 13.25 dollars per barrel for the top grade Suez Blend and 12.50 dollars for the heavier Bala'im. Ra's Badran and Ra's Gharib will sell for 12.35 and 11.25 dollars per barrel respectively.

Al-Janzuri on Investment Plan, Budget Deficit

NC081603 Cairo MENA in English 1542 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, April 9 [date as received] (MENA) — Deputy Premier and Minister of Planning Dr. Kamal Al-Janzuri said today the total volume of investment implemented during the first three years of the current five-year plan amounted to approximately 20.8 billion pounds, out of which 15.7 billions went to the public sector and 5.1 billions to the private sector.

In a statement to MENA, the deputy premier said the deficit in the state budget was marked down from 2.2 billion pounds in 1981-82 (the year preceding the start of the current five-year plan) to about 1.3 billion pounds during the first three years.

Meanwhile, the deficit in the balance of payments was also decreased from 1.8 billion pounds in 1981-82 to about one billion pounds during the same period, he added.

Elaborating on some of the three years' achievements, Al-Janzuri said about 1,200,000 job opportunities were provided. It was taken into consideration to realize high development rates and consequently the gross national product was raised to an average of about 7.8 percent during the plan's three years.

The most important achievements included the rectification of the foreign loans situation by giving preference to long-term ones and rationalizing their utilization in productive investment, Al-Janzuri concluded.

Opposition Paper Criticizes Economic Decisions

PM081410 Cairo AL-SHA'B in Arabic 1 Apr 86 p 5

[Muhammad Hilmi Murad Article: "Ambiguous Impractical Decisions"]

[Excerpt] The long awaited economic decisions have finally been issued after the massive media propaganda campaign about the fields they would affect and the essential changes they would introduce, after numerous meetings of ministers to discuss the principles they would be based upon and the limits of their commitment, and after rumors about what they would contain and what prices of commodities and services they would increase. The result is that the mountain that labored has brought forth a mouse.

The decisions, which the prime minister made a point of announcing himself after approval by the Cabinet over a 3-hour session, did not thoroughly tackle the roots of any of the problems which these decisions were supposed to tackle. They did not remedy any of the ills of our national economy which were listed by Dr 'Ali Lutfi himself in the government's statement to the People's Assembly, namely the imbalance between what we produce and what we consume, what we export and what we import, what we save and what we invest, public expenditure and public revenue, cultivated land and the population. The decisions did not seek to eliminate the expected deficit in next year's state budget as a result of the drop in the state's resources resulting from the drops in the prices of our exported oil, in the transfers from Egyptians abroad, in Suez Canal tolls, and in tourist revenue. The deficit is expected to reach 1.5 billion pounds.

They also did not seek to promote social justice by narrowing the yawning gap between the extravagant, who provocatively squander high incomes, and the toiling people, who can hardly meet their basic needs.

Shipment of Arms, Railroad Cars Sent to Sudan

PM081440 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 8 Apr 86 p 1

[AL-AHRAM Khartoum correspondent report: "Sudanese Parties Praise Egypt's Cooperation: Egyptian Arms Due in Khartoum Within a Week"]

[Text] The rest of the arms shipment that Egypt will offer to Sudan at its request will arrive within a week. This is within the framework of cooperation between the two countries. An official

source in the Sudanese capital said yesterday that Egypt gives this aid out of its care for Sudan's safety and independence and in order to strengthen its armed forces and its national security.

The source said Egypt has no forces in southern Sudan and that Egypt does not interfere in Sudan; it only makes endeavours to coordinate with the legitimate Sudanese government with the aim of reaching a peaceful solution and containing the problem of the south. Political quarters in Sudan have expressed their welcome for Egypt's role. Dr Ahmad al-Sayyid Ahmad, member of the Political Bureau of the Unionist Party, said this is truly sisterly Egypt's role. He said that his party incorporates in its program the call for total and urgent unity with Egypt. Sadiq al-Mahdi, Al-Ummah Party leader, who is expected to meet with President Mubarak today, Tuesday, also welcomed Egypt's role.

On the other hand, it was agreed that Egypt will supply Sudan with 34 new rail cars. The Egyptian Simaf Company will immediately deliver the cars as part of a deal to meet Sudan's transport and communications requirements. The deal costs 6 million pounds.

With regard to the elections, which are still continuing, the consensus among the majority of the parties is to form a national government even if any of the parties wins by great majority.

Most political views agree that the nationalist government should consist of the parties represented in the elected constituent assembly, but nobody has proposed how the sovereignty council, which is to consist of a council chairman and four members, is to be formed. While the Democratic Unionist Party and al-Ansar sect led by Muhammad 'Uthman Mirghani, propose General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab as the sovereignty council chairman, the Al-Ummah Party and the Islamic Front have a different view.

The future of the three principal posts — the sovereignty council chairmanship, the prime ministership, and the constituent assembly chairmanship — as well as other posts, will be decided in the light of the election results.

Paper Condemns Israeli Raid on Camps in Lebanon

NC090527 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2220 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 8 Apr (MENA) — *AL-AKHBAR* vehemently condemns the raid by Israeli fighter planes on Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon. It stresses that no form of logic or sense of conscience could accept any Israeli excuse or pretext employed to justify these barbaric and savage raids on (?unarmed) civilians. The paper adds that these attacks represent a violation of all international laws, norms, and charters.

In its editorial tomorrow, *AL-AKHBAR* describes this Israeli behavior as state terrorism. It asks: What other term could be used in relation to raids that lasted almost an hour, involved 10 fighter planes, and were targeted against Palestinian refugee (?installations) in Lebanon, a sovereign country? How does the United States describe this savage raid, which destroyed residential buildings in the Palestinian refugee camps? What sort of act left 13 civilians dead and dozens of others wounded?

The paper reiterates its strong condemnation of all forms of terror, particularly state terrorism. It writes: We always condemn terrorism and call for a common international strategy to prevent additional acts of terrorism and to forestall any increase in the number of innocent victims. It emphasizes that state terrorism is the most dangerous variety, as it encourages tension and turmoil, thus threatening the peace and security of the entire world and giving rise to a vicious circle of terrorism and counter-terrorism.

Communique Says Iranian Attack in Maysan Repulsed
JN091634 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Communique No. 2,181 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 9 April 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our brave Armed Forces, guided by their great leader's enlightened thought and deriving support from their people, are becoming stronger by increasing their number and their armaments. Their morale is rising and they are determined to liquidate the entire enemy presence on our chaste soil and are proceeding on their path to defeat the aggressors and strengthen the cause of peace and justice. The following is a roundup of operations for last night and today:

1. An enemy force estimated at an infantry regiment attempted to advance toward our forward positions in the East Maysan operational sector under the IV Army Corps, but our heroic fighters from the Al-Rafidayn forces confronted them, opening heavy fire on the rascals. They inflicted massive losses on enemy men and forced the remaining few to flee, pursued by our artillery fire. In the same sector, our forces found 117 bodies, which the enemy abandoned after its defeat in recent battles. Elsewhere in the same sector, three tanks, two 106-mm guns, one self-

propelled gun, five infantry positions, seven observation posts, two vehicles, and two ammunition dumps were destroyed. God bless the heroic IV Army Corps men.

2. Two enemy groups tried at various times to approach our positions in the VII Army Corps sector, but our brave men opened fire from their artillery and other weapons and inflicted heavy casualties. The others fled. In the same sector, an enemy soldier was killed and two ammunition dumps, one vehicle, and a mortar emplacement were destroyed. Our men also destroyed two infantry positions and killed those manning them. Two Kalashnikov rifles and two RPG-7 launchers were captured.

3. Continuing to tighten their siege on enemy resources, the brave Navy men delivered an accurate, effective hit at a large maritime target off the Iranian coast at 2300 [1900 GMT] yesterday. Our naval forces returned safely to base after carrying out their mission. God bless the brave guardians of our waters. Forward to further victories that enhance our superiority over our spiteful enemies.

4. The forces of the clique of tyranny and choralatanism shelled Al-'Uzayr and Khanaqin with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 9 April 1986

King Husayn, Delegation Return Home 9 Apr

JN091310 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT
9 Apr 86

[Text] Amman — Their Majesties King Husayn and Queen Nur and the accompanying delegation returned to the homeland this afternoon.

Spanish Senate President Arrives in Amman

JN091810 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Spanish Senate President Jose Carvajal arrived in Amman this evening on a week-long official visit to Jordan.

Received by Al-Rifa'i

JN101135 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Amman — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i received Spanish Senate President Jose Carvajal and his accompanying delegation in his office today. The meeting was attended by the Jordanian Senate President. The prime minister praised the current Jordanian-Spanish relations thanks to the directives of their Majesties King Husayn and King Juan Carlos.

Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i said that the delegation's visit to Jordan is a positive sign of the entrenchment of relations between the two friendly countries.

The Spanish Senate president expressed pride in relations between the Jordanian Senate and the Spanish Senate. He described his visit to Jordan as a visit aimed at promoting bonds of friendship between Jordan and Spain.

Senate Member 'Ali Hasan 'Awdah and the Spanish ambassador in Amman attended the meeting.

Knowledge of New U.S. Middle East Initiative Denied

JN091026 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 9 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Amman — SAWT AL-SHA'B has learned from an informed Jordanian source that Jordan has no knowledge of U.S. proposals on a new Middle East peace initiative. The source said that there are no plans for U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy to visit Jordan during his current tour of the region. U.S. Vice President George Bush announced this initiative at a press conference in Manama yesterday.

Editorial Critical of U.S. Moves

JN101116 Amman AL-RAY in Arabic 10 Apr 86 pp 1, 20

[Editorial: "An Initiative or a Maneuver?"]

[Text] Just a matter of hours ago, the U.S. Administration, through George Bush, announced that the current U.S. move in

the region implies a new peace initiative but the same administration then denied such a new initiative. A U.S. State Department spokesman said that Bush did not say any such thing.

The contradiction on the existence of such an initiative suggests the need for caution toward the U.S. move in the Gulf region, especially since Peres paved the way for this move by calling for a new Marshall plan that would attract the attention of the Arab states to accept some sort of settlement of the Palestine question. However, Peres yesterday described the plan as a U.S. and not an Israeli plan.

It is clear that the U.S.-Israeli kitchen is cooking up something that Bush and Murphy are trying to market in the Gulf and in Egypt, away from the Arab confrontation states. This attracts attention and represents a method that has long been adopted by U.S. policy in order to sow discord and arouse suspicion among the Arabs.

It also attracts attention when Bush expresses the hope for rationalism to reach a solution to the Palestine question. The U.S. vice president did not explain what is meant by rationalism and whether it means adherence to the indispensable pillars needed to build a real peace in the region or is in fact a call for Arab concessions in favor of Israel?

In light of our knowledge and that of the entire world, the Arabs have not demanded a solution to this question that conflicts with rationalism. The demand for regaining the usurped land and for recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination on their land is not irrational but is something that constitutes commitment to indispensable pillars to build a real peace in the region.

The rationalism that is needed to achieve the desired solution requires that Israel know that it cannot have both land and peace. Rationalism also requires U.S. policy to relinquish supporting Israeli ambitions and to know that there is no room for hegemony over the region through funds or by force.

If Bush intends that rationalism means calling on the Arabs to make concessions to Israel at the expense of their land or sovereignty, then we are duty-bound to remind the U.S. vice president that there is no room for such a call because the land and sovereignty are beyond bargaining.

If the U.S. move is meant to drag the Arabs into offering concessions either on the pretext of rationalism which the U.S. administration has been promoting through the Marshall Plan or through threats, then this move will not succeed in attaining its objectives. Moreover, this move will only be an initiative meant for either blackmail or for deceiving the world that the ball has returned to the Arab court. In any case, the Arabs should be very cautious because this move might be a maneuver aimed at distracting attention away from an aggression being prepared by Israel against Syria or by the United States against Libya.

Suspect in TWA Explosion Interrogated 10 Apr*NC101448 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 10 Apr 86*

[Text] Military Public Prosecutor Fawzi Dagher and military investigating judge Dr As'ad Diyab today interrogated Mrs May Ilyas Mansur, who is suspected of responsibility for the explosion on the TWA airliner over Greece recently. The interrogation took place at the office of Colonel 'Abd al-Karim Ghandur, commander of the gendarmerie in the north, and lasted about 2 hours. Afterwards, Judge Diyab said that no detention warrant had been issued against Mrs Mansur. He stated: It is the prerogative of the Lebanese judiciary to investigate every case in which a citizen is accused of committing a specific crime, so that the truth may be discovered. As Lebanese judges, we are only interested in finding out the truth.

Judge Diyab added: The investigation will continue until everything is cleared up. When our inquiries are completed, we will issue a judicial decision announcing our findings.

Judge Diyab was asked: Have you received any particular information from international sources on Mrs Mansur? He answered: There are some secret judicial matters which we cannot disclose at present.

Soviet Ambassador Confers With Karami 9 Apr*NC091044 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1000 GMT 9 Apr 86*

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami met with the Soviet ambassador to Lebanon, Aleksandr Soldatov at 1100 today. The ambassador has returned to Lebanon following a 6-month absence. Soviet Charge d'Affaires Yuriy Suslikov also attended the meeting. They reviewed current developments during their talks.

Says Embassy Not To Move*NC091246 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 9 Apr 86*

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami met with Soviet Ambassador Aleksandr Soldatov this morning. The ambassador has returned to Lebanon after a 6-month absence. Soviet Charge d'Affaires Yuriy Suslikov was also present, and the conferees reviewed current developments in Lebanon and the region.

Following the meeting, Soldatov declined to answer a question on the USSR's agreement to fund UN forces in the south. He said: We have made our position known regarding an independent and united Lebanon. The Lebanese should decide their own future. He added that the talks touched on conditions in the region.

Responding to a question on Soviet moves in relation to the situation in Lebanon and the region in light of the current U.S. activity, Soldatov said: We have a permanent initiative. We presented our opinion on the Middle East issue in September

1982. We also support the initiative launched by the nonaligned countries in Malta this year.

Continuing, the Soviet ambassador noted: We reject the policy of aggression in the Middle East and Israel's acts of aggression against Lebanon. We back the efforts made by the Arab states to strengthen their defenses against those countries that are attacking them. We hope that the PLO will reach its objectives in the near future and establish an independent Palestinian state. We are working for PLO unity. Soldatov denied reports that the Soviet Embassy would be moving from its present location. On the papal initiative, the Soviet envoy stated: I can describe it as humanitarian and ethical.

Karami Speaks on Ba'th Party Anniversary*NC061932 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 6 Apr 86*

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami has stated that the south will be liberated because its people are determined to liberate it. He said that the liberation of the south will be followed by that of Palestine, and that Jerusalem will be restored to its rightful owners, and regain its dignified, Arab, and honorable character. Prime Minister Karami assailed all plotters. He declared that the Arab is stronger than bombs and, by his steadfastness and sacrifices, will attain his goals of liberation and social and human development.

Prime Minister Karami was addressing a sports and scouts gathering held at the Tripoli municipal sportsgrounds this afternoon to celebrate the anniversary of the establishment of the northern branch of the Ba'th Party Organization in Lebanon. Prime Minister Karami referred to the continuous attempts to fragment Lebanon, as well as to the endeavors by Israel and the imperialist forces to divide it up among themselves. He said that all these attempts have failed and that Israel had had to withdraw with its tail between its legs, despite all the force it had thrown against Lebanon, thanks to the strength of the Lebanese people and the heroic national resistance. This resistance will not abate until the enemy completely withdraws from the south, he continued.

Prime Minister Karami said that if the legitimate right to struggle for the attainment of sovereignty and independence is terrorism, then we are all terrorists. They [not further identified] erred when they made Lebanon into an arena for their schemes and aggression, in the belief that this small Arab homeland could be a springboard for their plots against other Arab countries. This small country has rebelled and risen up against all its enemies as well as against all agents, he said.

Islamic Grouping Holds Weekly Meeting 9 Apr*NC091514 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 9 Apr 86*

[Text] The Islamic Grouping held its weekly meeting under the chairmanship of former prime minister Taqiyy al-Din al-Sulh today. The grouping declared that those responsible for the Bsaba tragedy should be punished. It appealed to the area's

inhabitants to exercise self-control and act reasonably so as not to give any excuse to those lying in wait.

The grouping expressed sorrow for the victims of the booby-trapped car explosion in Juniyah. It further expressed its concern over the continuing fratricide in the camps and asked: How do we reconcile our declaration that it is necessary to support the national resistance in the south with the fact that we are shedding Arab blood and wasting Arab lives through fighting each other?

During its meeting, the grouping reviewed the general political situation in Lebanon and in the region as a whole, and the connection between them. It expressed its belief that there are certain steps that, if taken, might lead to solutions which would be acceptable to the Lebanese and would guarantee the homeland's interests through a free dialogue and comprehensive accord.

The grouping stated that it will continue to exert all efforts and undertake consultations in an attempt to bring about the realization of the citizen's aspirations for security, stability, unity, justice, equality, and liberation of the land.

In its statement, the Islamic Grouping points out that all officials at all posts must take responsibility for the consequences of their conduct, so that the appropriate atmosphere and conditions for success may be created at this delicate and critical stage.

Shi'ite Council Condemns Juniyah Explosion

*NC091721 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1515 GMT 9 Apr 86*

[Text] The Shi'ite Higher Islamic Council concluded its meeting a short while ago. The conferees denounced the explosion which took place in Juniyah, the Bsaba operation, and the series of assaults on local and international institutions and their employees. The council emphasized the need to respond to the communique which was jointly issued by Mufti Shaykh Hasan Khalid and Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams al-Din. The communique called for a cease-fire in the camps and said that problems could be solved by dialogue and understanding.

The council reiterated its firm stand, rejecting a return to conditions which prevailed in Beirut, the south, and all parts of Lebanon before 1982. The conferees also noted that the political stalemate may have undergone some changes, implying a certain flexibility in the conflicting views. As a result of this flexibility, the general political situation may be revived and a way out of the crisis found.

National Action Committee Meets 10 Apr

*NC101124 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 1100 GMT 10 Apr 86*

[Text] The members of the National Action Committee met at Progressive Socialist Party Headquarters in Wata al-Musaytibah at 1145 today. The Syrian observers were also present.

After the session, which ended at 1230, the committee's secretary, Munir al-Sayyad, reported that the security situation in Beirut and the camps had been discussed. He said that the conferees agreed on the need to implement the measures adopted at the Damascus meeting. They also decided to create a strike force to ensure security in the camps.

Meanwhile, the camps coordination committee will convene at 1800 today to discuss the formation of the strike force. It has been learned that this unit will begin its operations tomorrow.

Explosion Leaves 2 Dead, 27 Wounded in Sidon

*NC100916 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 0900 GMT 10 Apr 86*

[Text] The clearing of rubble, the removal of the wounded, and the extinguishing of fires continue in front of the building housing the Sidon Cooperative Society, where a Mercedes 200 with 150 kg of high explosives blew up at 0935 today. According to initial reports, the explosion left 2 people dead and 27 wounded. The blast caused serious damage to nearby buildings, shops, and other property. Some 15 cars have been burned.

Second Booby-Trapped Car Found

*NC101034 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1000 GMT 10 Apr 86*

[Text] It appears that the hands of criminal agents are determined to continue their schemes to hunt down large groups of citizens. As the rubble was being cleared from the explosion of a car bomb in Sidon's Al-Najmah Circle, the security police discovered a second booby-trapped car rigged with 6 kg of TNT. The vehicle was set to explode by battery power, and was parked where the first one had gone off.

According to the latest security report on the first explosion, one or two people, who were inside the booby-trapped vehicle, were killed. Some 40 people were wounded.

The blast caused serious damage to hundreds of offices, homes, and buildings within a 1/2-km radius. A large number of cars have been burned or otherwise damaged.

Commander of ASL Reported 'Slightly' Wounded

*NC101527 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 10 Apr 86*

[Text] According to reports from the south, agent Antoine Lahd, commander of the so-called army of southern Lebanon, was slightly wounded in an operation carried out in the 'Aytarun area 3 days ago. It was stated at the time that his assistant, Sharbil Barakat, had been wounded. The reports says that the two men were in a car together when an explosion took place. Agent Lahd was wounded in the hand, according to UNIFIL sources.

Group Claims Rocket Attack on Israeli Settlement

*NC101424 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 10 Apr 86*

[Text] The Islamic Resistance has claimed responsibility for an attack on a position at Lusi Farm, declaring that some of those manning the post were killed or wounded.

The Islamic Resistance issued a second statement saying: In retaliation for the shelling of Al-Nabatiyah city, the martyr Hijazi Hijazi group fired two grad rockets at the Qiryat Shemona settlement at 0730 this morning. Direct hits were scored.

Fighting Breaks Out Near Camp, Beirut Area

*NC091821 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 9 Apr 86*

[Text] The security situation on the outskirts of the Burj al-Barajinah camp suffered a setback at 1700 this evening. Fighting involving the use of machineguns and rockets broke out and the airport road was closed because of sniper fire.

At 1800 tonight, B-8 rockets were fired at the Al-'Amiliyah vocational center and Al-'Alman Street lines. Al-Raml al-'Ali and Harat Hurayk came under mortar fire at 1730.

Khaddam Confers With Lebanese, Palestinian Leaders
JN092021 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1950 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus, 9 Apr (SANA) — A meeting was held at Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's office this evening which was attended by the leaders of the Lebanese National Forces and the Palestine National Salvation Front. They discussed all aspects of the tense situation in the Palestinian camps in Beirut and had identical views on the fact that the elements who are trying to set things off serve the goals of the capitulatory trend sponsored by U.S. imperialism.

The participants also agreed to take some measures and make arrangements to restore life to normal and close the door in the face of those who are trying to sabotage national action both in the Lebanese and Palestinian arenas.

Camps Cease-Fire Agreement Reached
JN100625 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Excerpt] The camps war which has been raging between the Amal Movement and the Palestinian fighters in West Beirut over the past 10 days should have stopped or will stop this morning. During a lengthy meeting in Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's office in Damascus yesterday evening, an agreement was reached to cease fire in the area of the Palestinian camps in Beirut. The meeting was attended by Nabih Birri, Amal Movement leader; Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist party [PSP]; 'Asim Qansuh, secretary general of the Ba'th Party organization in Lebanon; George Hawi, Lebanese Communist Party secretary general; In'am Ra'd, representing the Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP]; and Palestinian National Salvation Front [PNSF] representatives Khalid al-Fahum and Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha].

Following the meeting, Qansuh summed up the most important points of this agreement to our correspondent Louis Faris.

[Begin Louis Faris recording] Following this meeting which lasted more than 4 hours, 'Asim Qansuh told our radio that the meeting between the Amal Movement and the PNSF had been a frank meeting. All parties agreed on an immediate cease-fire and the complete commitment to the implementation of the provisions of the Damascus agreement, signed in June last year. Qansuh added that the national action committee will meet in Beirut on Thursday to establish a security strike force comprising elements from the Lebanese Communist Party, the SSNP, the PSP, and the Ba'th Party, whose task will be to remove all armed manifestations from inside and from the vicinity of the camps. The agreement also stipulates the return of Amal fighters to their offices and positions. The PNSF will impose its control on the camps while the other nationalist parties will provide the PNSF with all possible assistance in this respect. [end recording]

[Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic at 0530 GMT on 10 April also reports the meeting, but includes in the PNSF delegation Ahmad Jibril, Abu Khalid al-'Amlah, Abu Mahir al-Yamani, Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, and 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar. It mentions that "another meeting was held in Khaddam's office yesterday evening, and was attended by Nabih Birri, Walid Junblatt, Elie Hubayqah, and Robert Franjiah."]

day evening, and was attended by Nabih Birri, Walid Junblatt, Elie Hubayqah, and Robert Franjiah."]

EEC Council of Ministers Chairman Arrives on Visit
JN091601 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus — Netherlands Foreign Minister Hanz van den Broek arrived in Damascus at 1630 today on a 2-day visit to Syria. He was received at Damascus International Airport by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'.

Hanz van den Broek made a statement to a SANA correspondent expressing his happiness at visiting Syria and saying that his visit comes at the request of the European countries, in his capacity as chairman of the EEC Council of Ministers, to hold talks on the current situation in a number of the states in the region.

The Netherlands foreign minister affirmed the importance of Syria's role in the region, saying that Syria is an important country for peace in the Middle East. The guest minister pointed out that he will hold talks with Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' to get acquainted with Syria's stand on some current regional issues.

Holds Talks With Al-Shar'
JN091959 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Official talks between the Syrian side led by Faruq al-Shar' and the Netherlands side led by Hanz Van Den Broek were held at the Foreign Ministry this evening. The talks were attended on the Syrian side by 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs; Sulayman Haddad, chief of the West European desk; Hunayn Hatim, chief of the Arab homeland desk; 'Abd al-Karim Sabbagh, chief of the Information Department at the Foreign Ministry; and Walid al-Mu'alim, head of the foreign minister's private office. On the Netherlands side, the meeting was attended by (Henry Wantens), ambassador at the Foreign Ministry; (John Herrack), chief of the African and Middle East desk; (Robert Suri), chief of the Middle East Department at the Foreign Ministry; and (Hendrick Vondred), Netherlands ambassador in Damascus.

The two sides reviewed developments in the region. They also exchanged opinions on the issues and matters concerning the Arab and European areas.

Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' affirmed Syria's concern to follow up and strengthen relations with the EC countries on the basis of the civilized and trade ties between the Arabs and Europe throughout history and in light of the strong connection between security and peace in the Middle East and Europe. He also expressed Syria's principled and clear stand on achieving a just, comprehensive, and honorable peace in the area.

In his capacity as EC chairman, the Netherlands foreign minister expressed his pleasure at being in Damascus to hold talks with the Syrian officials on behalf of the 11 EEC members. He said:

Our concern and traditional ties prompted us to make such connections especially with a country like Syria, which plays a central role in the region.

Speaks With Khaddam

*JN101042 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0915 GMT 10 Apr 86*

[Text] In Damascus, Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Hanz van den Broek, Netherlands foreign minister and current president of the EC's Council of Ministers, and the accompanying delegation at 1000 today. The Netherlands ambassador in Damascus attended the meeting.

Talks revolved around the situation in the region and issues of mutual concern to the region's countries and the EC states.

Lebanese Youth Interviewed Before Suicide Attack

*JN091934 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1730 GMT 9 Apr 86*

[Interview with Haydar Haydar Qays, Lebanese Ba'th Party member who carried out suicide attack near Hasbayah, southern Lebanon, on 8 April, by unidentified reporter; date and place not given — video taped]

[Text][Interviewer] On the paths of struggle, torches are lit. The convoy of martyrs is becoming bigger. The march continues. A new Ba'thist is joining the convoy of martyrs to plant a daisy in the homeland. We have known him as a strong fighter who participated in many battles of confrontation against the Zionist aggression against our people. Comrade Haydar, would you introduce yourself?

[Haydar] It is one Arab nation with an immortal mission [Ba'th Party slogan]. I am comrade martyr Haydar Haydar Qays, from the town of Nahlah, Ba'labakk District. I am from the group of Martyr 'Isam 'Abd [name indistinct], born in 1970. I joined the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in 1983. I joined the Ba'th Forces — Al-Asad Brigade in the same year.

[Interviewer] What are your motives for carrying out this operation?

[Haydar] I believe that Ba'th is the march to victory and that the peoples' will must triumph. I believe that the Ba'thist who possesses the will of martyrdom is the one who learned at the school of Ba'th to love the homeland and martyrdom. I also believe that a nation led by Hafiz al-Asad must inevitably triumph as long as it acts according to the instructions, inspiration, and ideology of Ba'th. I present to our great leader my soul to fly high over the homeland's sky to make our people love freedom.

[Interviewer] Do you want to add anything?

[Haydar] The Zionist enemy who has carried out the ugliest forms of injustice and suppression against our heroic Arab people in steadfast southern Lebanon only understands the language of killing and destruction because its basic structure is based on expansion and occupation. We, the sons of this nation — our duty is to resist, offer sacrifices, and fall as martyrs by shedding our blood for the sake of liberating our usurped land, from southern Lebanon, to Gaza, Nabulus, and Janin, with the participation of the sons of the Arab nation from Arab Egypt, the youth of the revolution, and Syria in these heroic deeds in Lebanon which are a practical crowning and natural extension of the Arab Lebanese national resistance. Thanks to the full support and sponsorship of leader Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, this resistance has become a symbol for all honest Arab nationals. We will baptize with blood the principles of our great party of unity, freedom, and socialism.

[Interviewer] Is there a final word you would like to say?

[Haydar] My word to you, my comrades, the sons of Hafiz al-Asad, is to pursue my march until all the occupied Arab soil is liberated. My kinfolk and brothers, you were the first to teach me to offer sacrifices because you are from the nation which accepts no humiliation and ignominy. Raise your heads high in order to [words indistinct].

Further Coverage of Unity Government Crisis

Shamir: Dismissal End of Government

TA091626 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1500 GMT
9 Apr 86

[Text] A special meeting of the Likud Knesset faction has been convened. In the meeting, Yitzhaq Shamir said that the prime minister's decision to dismiss Minister Moda'i means the dissolution of the national unity government. It is as clear as day, Shamir said, that if Peres insists on his decision, the government will cease to exist. Our correspondent in the Knesset Gil Ronen reports:

If there were any doubts before, they were removed a short while ago: The Likud will not agree to Minister Moda'i's dismissal. Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir told his faction members repeatedly that if the prime minister insists on his decision, the national unity government will cease to exist.

[Begin Shamir recording] We are calling on the prime minister to revoke his decision at the last minute. He should know, beyond a shadow of a doubt, that if he insists on this decision of his and tries to dismiss or bring about the resignation of the finance minister, the Likud will not take part in this government, and the government will be dissolved. If the prime minister has indeed decided to violate the coalition agreement, he should do so openly, as stated in this agreement: He should go to the president and inform him that he can no longer head this government and that he resigns. This too would be a violation of the agreement and cause a great deal of damage to Israel, but at least it would be a decent way of doing so, if one can define this as such. [end recording]

Yitzhaq Shamir defined the prime minister's demand for Moda'i's dismissal as a maneuver. He says that this move by the prime minister runs counter to the coalition agreement because the prime minister did not receive Shamir's consent for the dismissal, which the agreement requires. He also claimed that in the case of improper behavior by a minister, the agreement allows the prime minister to announce the dissolution of the government, not the dismissal of the minister. As for Moda'i's dismissal, Shamir said a few minutes before Moda'i entered the Knesset meeting hall — where the Likud meeting is taking place — that he does not accept the finance minister's resignation.

[Begin Shamir recording] The finance minister was taken a praiseworthy and patriotic stance, but the Likud does not accept it. There is no justification for his resignation. He must remain in his position. He has been fulfilling his duties successfully and efficiently. He stands as a firm rock in these stormy waves of economic difficulties. Is this what he deserves in return — to resign or to be dismissed? We cannot accept a resignation because the prime minister wants it; the Likud does not want this. [end recording]

Yitzhaq Shamir warned of the chaos in which the economy and the entire country will find themselves upon the dissolution of the government, but he stuck to his claims.

[Begin Shamir recording] Let him [the prime minister] not try to be arrogant and show his power, that he can beat and bend the Likud. He knows who the Likud members are. The Likud cannot be beaten or bent. We joined this government after making concessions because we knew it was called for by the national interest. Today we know that a concession by us on this point, on this demand by the prime minister, will run counter to the national interest. [end recording]

The Likud faction meeting is continuing. Present at the meeting are Ministers Moda'i, Nisim, Sharir, and Sharon. Minister Nisim has already spoken, making remarks similar to those made by Shamir. Minister Moda'i will apparently also speak. Minister Nisim was followed by Knesset Member Me'ir Shitrit, who said: The prime minister has gone out on a limb; if he needs help to climb off the high tree he is on, I can supply him with a 3-meter ladder I have at the Yavne local council.

Peres Interviewed on Crisis

TA092056 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1933 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by Nisim Mish'al and Dan Raviv at the Mann Auditorium in Tel Aviv — live]

[Text][Mish'al] We have just heard Knesset Member Dan Meridor saying: Shim'on Peres will be remembered in history as a man who violated agreements. Do you also think so?

[Peres] No, I do not know what history remembers, but it will also be said that a promise is a promise. If I do not carry out what I pledged, that would be a far worse precedent.

[Mish'al] Still, you must agree with me that you signed a coalition agreement which states that you cannot dismiss a Likud minister. The question I want to ask you is what you will tell observers who ask what is the value of the prime minister's signature.

[Peres] That is correct; that was the original agreement. Later, following a rather serious experience, we added another paragraph, stating: A minister who comes out against the government's decisions, who violates the coalition agreement, who attacks another minister, who attacks the prime minister — will bring about the disbandment of the government. The Likud was given the opportunity to appeal this pronouncement but nobody did. This is what happened after the previous incident. The pronouncement became part of the agreement. The pronouncement should have been appealed when it was issued.

[Raviv] Mr Prime Minister, it seems that the crisis is gaining momentum. Assuming that you are determined to submit the letter of dismissal to Moda'i on Sunday, what are the current options: elections or a government under your leadership?

[Peres] First of all, I do not at all rule out the possibility that the unity government will continue.

[Raviv] Despite what the Likud leaders have been saying?

[Peres] Yes, despite what they have been saying. I did not propose to disband the unity government, I did not propose to cancel the rotation of the premiership. I announced from the outset what I would do if a minister said what he did, and nobody questioned it. This is not the first time that this has happened. If I do not make good on my word, my word will be completely worthless. People will say: They just talk, talk, talk. After all, a government is run by words.

[Raviv] Mr Peres, what is the value of the words of the Likud leaders? After all, they are also making very explicit and unambiguous statements that if the letter of dismissal is presented...

[Peres — interrupting] Wait a minute, are you coming to me with complaints? What I say is that I am neither proposing nor looking for other options. I announced what the procedure would be regarding a minister who shoots off his mouth. The first time I gave in, the second time with Mr Moda'i I gave in, and third time I had to reach a conclusion — and on this occasion I tried not to reach the harshest conclusions. I did not propose to oust Mr Moda'i from the government but to replace him in his post, because there may be no other post in the government similar to that of the finance minister. This position has such a coalitional nature, both toward ministers of the two parties and toward other sectors of the economy.

You must understand that to effect the cuts in the budget was not such a simple chore and I also had to face constant confrontations with my party colleagues, and I came out in Moda'i's defense as was my duty. I think this humiliating onslaught against various sectors of the economy and this portrayal of me as being partisan, as being an interested party, as a person doing all kinds of things — I do not understand that. Mr Moda'i was warned and if I do not make good on my word, my word will no longer be of any value.

[Mish'al] Mr Prime Minister, the public finds it hard...

[Peres — interrupting] Are you the public? Why do you not ask me in your own name?

[Mish'al] I am trying to convey the feelings of the public because that is our job. I believe you have sensed that the public is asking: What is it that Yitzhaq Moda'i said, after all? He said that you are not an economist — and that is right, that you are a flying prime minister. Is that a reason to disband the national unity government?

[Peres] Do you want to quote to me everything that he said?

[Mish'al] No, just those sentences.

[Peres] It is not because of these sentences...

[Mish'al — interrupting] Excuse me, Mr Prime Minister, the question was whether national unity government should be disbanded because of that.

[Peres] No. A decision was made to bail out the construction sector, both that of the Histadrut and the private one. The government made this decision and Minister Moda'i came out

against it. He made very grave accusations against entire sectors of the economy, against entire movements. Those were not the only two sentences. You know, even to say that I was not a participant in either the planning or implementation — that hardly squares up with the truth.

I must say that I was totally unaware of all these remarks. When I returned to Israel on Friday I was not aware of the situation. I read the newspapers on Saturday night and summoned Mr Moda'i on Sunday morning. I asked him: Yitzhaq, did you say these things? He denied six quotes. However, to my deep regret it transpired that his denial could not be proved by facts. How long can one put up with all this?

[Raviv] Mr Peres, the word maniac — a tough word that is still reverberating throughout Israel — was uttered in connection with a Likud minister. One might get the impression that different standards apply to Labor Party ministers and to...

[Peres — interrupting] I did not hear that word. Incidentally, it was not uttered in public. If at all, it was uttered in a closed forum...

[Mish'al — interrupting] The forum of the Alignment ministers.

[Peres] Not even there, but in some other forum. I summoned Minister Gur and asked him: Did you say such a thing? He replied: No. I told Mr Moda'i that Mr Gur denied having used such a word and there was nobody to prove otherwise, unlike the present case. I cannot tell you that I like such words. I also know that Mr Moda'i has made some utterances in closed forums. However, I did not quote him; I do not gossip. This time he was mentioned by name, and not just in one interview. Had this been a mere slip of the tongue — that may happen sometimes — it would not have made an issue out of it. However, this was an organized campaign not devoid of political intentions against a prime minister who has, after all, helped him as no other finance minister has ever been helped.

When one looks at what the economic program is all about, one finds that it called for negotiations with the Histadrut day and night to curb wage hikes. We had to conduct lengthy talks with Mr Yitzhaq Rabin, who undertook a very unpleasant mission, that of cutting \$600 million from the defense budget. We had to talk with each and every minister. Incidentally, despite the fact that I am not an economist, Mr Moda'i asked me to head the committee on budget cuts. Later we had to obtain \$1.5 billion from the United States. Did all this fall like manna from heaven? You never heard me take the credit myself; I never attributed the success to myself. On the contrary, I always attributed it — and I really believe in this — to the people, the Histadrut, the employers, the entire government. This was a supreme effort, so why all this pettiness?

I want to tell you that it was not easy to deal with the finance minister, who demanded more and more cuts. I had to appear before pensioners. I could have been a nice boy but instead I explained why the cuts were necessary, although this was not a pleasant chore. I did all that, I have no complaints, and I am not asking for credit.

As for a prime minister who does not make good on his word: After my pronouncement to the Cabinet Mr Shamir could have come to me and said: Mr Peres, I do not agree with your pronouncement; this contradicts the coalition agreement. However, I was not told such a thing.

[Raviv] Mr Peres, as anxious as you are about Israel's economy, would not a possible upheaval in the form of elections or even that of a pre-election economic policy harm what you and others have so laboriously worked to achieve?

[Peres] Did I propose elections? I did not.

[Raviv] Still, that is what it all boils down to in practice.

[Peres] Look, every step you take entails risks. I did not propose to disband the government, to call off the rotation, or to set up a narrow-based government; I have not conducted negotiations with anybody about a narrow-based government and I am not looking for elections. On the contrary, I have systematically reiterated that I am in favor of the rotation and the coalition, which we gave our signature to in the agreement. However, an agreement should be fulfilled by all sides, and one cannot always be saying: This clause is being fulfilled while this other clause is not.

[Mish'al] Mr Prime Minister, since you have mentioned Yitzhaq Shamir: In one of the interviews broadcast this evening he said that Prime Minister Shim'on Peres was from the outset leading to or wanted to lead to the disbandment of the national unity government. In other words, this entire move was a pretext to disband the national unity government.

[Peres] I am not surprised that all kinds of accusations have been made against me. People in politics should be used to having accusations made against them. In the previous incident with Minister Sharon I proceeded with utmost patience. Also in this case, with Minister Moda'i, Shamir asked me to wait until Sunday and I agreed. As I have said, I did not propose to dismiss him but rather to transfer him from his job. What do you think I should have done? There are some things I must do, whether they are pleasant or not.

[Mish'al] You mention Sharon, but there is no doubt that Yitzhaq Moda'i's apology was far more explicit than that of Sharon and that you did not accept it. A minister apologizes to you — is that not enough?

[Peres] No, it is not. First of all, Sharon denied the statements attributed to him and I had no proof that he made them. Second, in his case it was the first incident. With Moda'i it is actually the third time this has happened. On the previous occasion, I was attending the UN General Assembly and during my absence Mr Moda'i came out with a statement that I had sold out Judaea and Samaria. I read what he said: If Peres is selling out Judaea and Samaria I can give money to the settlements. I summoned him and asked him why he made such statements or when I had said such things. Later it was published in one of the newspapers that I was proposing to take 10 percent of savings for economic growth. Moda'i stepped forth and said: This is a crazy idea. Why did he not pick up the phone and call me to find out? You

will not find that I have spoken against Moda'i, and I really have tried to make his job easier. I do not underestimate or hate him, but a government must have certain limits or else there will be no government in Israel.

[Raviv] Mr Peres, I have a question on this issue. The bottom line is that you are firing a minister based on his utterances against you. Ever since he made these remarks we have heard Likud leaders, including Mr Shamir, say very harsh things against you, such as Roni Milo's remarks that you are a tireless saboteur, that you are cheating the Likud, and so forth. Is this sufficient reason for you to now exercise your power against those Likud leaders who act and talk in that way?

[Peres] You are constantly trying to sidetrack me from the issue. Norms were stipulated about the behavior of ministers. These norms were written and spoken, and I proceed according to them. I think the Likud would be making a mistake now if it moves to disband the government. It was not I who proposed that.

[Raviv] Still, their statements against you initiate a momentum which, according to your own logic...

[Peres — interrupting] They apparently see the government as having been disbanded, but I do not. I do not intend to compete with this style. I have never done that, either in my own party or outside it. I would also suggest to the Likud leaders that they choose a different style, both within their party and outside it. This style leads nowhere.

[Mish'al] Mr Peres, you call on the Likud leaders to understand your decision and not to disband the national unity government; that is what you just said...

[Peres — interrupting] Oh come on, I hate it when my words are given all these interpretations. I said that I did not propose to disband the government, to call off the rotation, to go to elections, or to set up a narrow-based government. I announced from the outset many months ago, both in writing and verbally, how far a minister can go regarding government decisions and positions, and regarding collective responsibility. You must understand that what we have been doing is very unpleasant, particularly to the prime minister. It is no wonder that the prime minister never cared to deal with economics very much. He has to ask the minister to cut his budget, he has to go and ask the Histadrut to slash, he has to go and talk the manufacturers into agreeing to price control — these are very tough chores. In my opinion, the success of the economic program began the moment we established a socioeconomic council made up of the Histadrut, private employers, and the government; from the moment we based the program on a dialogue. This dialogue has been particularly disrupted by the finance minister, who should have been the leading man both in the dialogue between the parties in the government and in the dialogue among the various sectors of the economy. One cannot ceaselessly attack Histadrut Secretary General Yisra'el Qaysar and the next day conduct negotiations with him. Mr Qaysar did his best.

[Mish'al] Mr Prime Minister, I started to ask a question but did not finish. I would like to ask you: Do you expect the Likud leaders to stomach your decision?

[Peres] Yes.

[Mish'al] Why? Had Shamir been the prime minister, would you have stomached a decision by him to fire one of your ministers?

[Peres] I would like to hope we would not have reached that point, but had that been the case my answer would have been yes. Had such an announcement been made and accepted by all, I would expect to proceed as I had promised.

[Mish'al] In the time remaining, I would like you to use your political experience to help us and the public understand what will happen...

[Peres — interrupting] My experience tells me I should not try to be a clairvoyant. I have seen so many people with political experience make the mistake of prophesying about what lies ahead.

[Mish'al] The difference is that you are one of the decision-makers, and that is why you are not a clairvoyant.

[Peres] I have made the decision I had to make. It was a painful decision for me as well. It was not pleasant. However, when I look at the alternative, I am convinced that I had no other choice. I had no other alternative. I do not know what will happen by Sunday.

[Raviv] What will happen on Sunday? In other words, what alternatives do you think will remain open once you submit the letter of dismissal to Yitzhaq Moda'i? Do you really expect the Likud ministers to stay in their seats and accept your decision?

[Peres] I do not deal with expectations. In my opinion, a minister can be transferred from his job without disbanding the government. I cannot predict how the Likud or another party will act.

Look, there was a case in England with a chancellor of the exchequer [name indistinct] whose budget was leaked to the media a few minutes or hours before he presented it to Parliament. He was a very agreeable and esteemed person, but he was fired. Did that bring about the collapse of the government? One must understand that to be a minister is a great privilege and a great obligation. What is more, this is a government in which all Cabinet ministers have made supreme efforts to cut and slash. In 18 months we have had quite a few sleepless nights, and I have tried to cooperate with Mr Moda'i for as long as I could.

[Mish'al] We would still like to talk about the future, if only for the sake of the viewers. Based on the announcement made by the Likud ministers that if you fire Minister Moda'i they will quit, will you opt for early elections or a narrow-based government, under the circumstances?

[Peres] In the present circumstances I would opt for insisting on my position.

[Mish'al] Meaning?

[Peres] Meaning that I will proceed on Sunday as I said I would. I will not deal with any other issue, I will not make any spec-

ulations, and I will not be moved by what people say. This is my duty. I know there is a lot of talk about credibility, but this is also a question of credibility. You have made an pronouncement and everybody agreed to it; you have warned one two, and three times, and if you do not make good on it this time I do not at all see...

[Mish'al — interrupting] When you make a move do you not plan the next one?

[Peres] No. What do you mean by plan? There are norms and codes of behavior. Could I have known on Friday that Mr Moda'i would grant those interviews — incidentally, while I was overseas? I did not know; I had no idea. I was interviewed on television on Friday at noon, and I was taken by surprise with those remarks. I did not plan, I cannot plan the deeds or misdeeds of other people.

[Raviv] Mr Peres, a previous crisis was settled through the unexpected mediating efforts of a politician. Is there any room for a mediation attempt? Do the sides have positions to retreat to?

[Peres] The previous crisis was settled because it was the first of its kind and because there were no rules. The current crisis comes in the wake of an explicit and clear precedent, and there is no room for doubt.

[Raviv] Is there no room for mediation either, Mr Peres?

[Peres] I did not summon any mediator. I talk to everybody and am not angry with anyone. I am not looking for revenge or anything of the sort. However, the government's performance must be clear-cut.

[Mish'al] I would like to end with one last question. Many of our viewers want us to ask the following question: Will there be early elections or not?

[Peres] You have asked the question.

[Mish'al] Perhaps you could say a few words to our viewers.

[Peres] No. I am not a prophet.

[Mish'al] Well, we will end the interview on this note. Thank you, Mr Prime Minister, and thanks to Dan Raviv.

MK Denies Coalition Amendment
TA092242 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
2000 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Likud Knesset Member [MK] Dan Meridor said this evening that the prime minister's remarks to the television news-reel tonight that a clause was added to the coalition agreement whereby he, the prime minister, is entitled to dismiss a minister, are incorrect. A clause has never been added to the agreement and the Likud has never agreed to this. MK Meridor says Minister Shahal asked him at the time, when the Sharon affair was on the agenda, for such a clause to be added, but that Minister Shahal's request was clearly turned down.

Moda'i Undecided; Party Motives Viewed

TA091742 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1500 GMT
9 Apr 86

[Excerpts] This afternoon the Likud ministers decided not to accept Minister Moda'i's proposal to submit his resignation to the Cabinet this Sunday. The Likud ministers decided that if Peres dismisses Moda'i, the government will be dissolved. Our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel reports:

Yitzhaq Moda'i's move today was recognized by both supporters and opponents as a brilliant political move. Moda'i understood that the prime minister is determined to remove him from his position and decided to stave this off: He declared his voluntary resignation on behalf of the integrity of the government and the nation. One of Herut's senior members told me this afternoon: Moda'i has tricked the Alignment, which wanted to destroy the coalition; however, to be truthful, we in the Likud also do not know exactly what to do now. In the meantime, the Likud ministers are maintaining their solidarity with Moda'i. They decided to reject Moda'i's proposal outright, stating that if the finance minister is dismissed, all the Likud ministers will leave the government.

After the Likud ministers' meeting, Yitzhaq Moda'i had a long private talk with Minister Ari'el Sharon, and later was unprepared to make a clear-cut statement about what his next moves will be:

[Begin recording][Moda'i] I can say only one thing. The prime minister has announced, so I have been informed, that I must submit my letter of resignation before Sunday. This is impossible according to the basic law; the Government. I have to announce this in the Cabinet meeting first.

[Frankel] Do you accept the position of your Likud colleagues not to submit your resignation to the Cabinet, but rather to await the prime minister's next move?

[Moda'i] I have heard the request of my Likud colleagues.

[Frankel] So what will you do this Sunday?

[Moda'i] I will do what I decide to do. [end recording]

It is difficult to avoid the feeling that the Likud and the Alignment are currently mainly preparing alibis for the public, as to who will be responsible for dissolving the national unity government and as to which is the more united party. For the time being, and this should be emphasized, it seems that Moda'i's dramatic move has proved a brilliant public relations exercise. The Likud ministers and the Knesset faction refuse to take advantage of it in order to find a formula that will enable them to remain in the government. Even if Shamir wanted to remain in the coalition at the expense of Moda'i's resignation, it would be very difficult for him to find a replacement for Moda'i within the Likud without reviving the factional struggles within his party. In the meantime, Yitzhaq Shamir has scored one small political achievement in his efforts to prevent the possibility of a narrow, Alignment-led government: Today Shamir heard from Morasha Minister Yosef Shapira and from National Reli-

gious Party Knesset Members Zvulun Hammer and Avner Sciaki that they will not remain in a narrow Alignment government, and that if the Likud leaves the government they prefer early elections.

SHAS Wants Unity Government Continued

TA091813 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1705 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] The SHAS [Sefaradim Shomre Tora, Torah Observing Sephardics] faction has stated that under no circumstances will it join a narrow-based government and that it wants the unity government to continue.

Shamir: No Solutions in Offing

TA100645 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Interview with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by program moderator Shalom Qital and political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer — live]

[Text][Qital] Good morning, Mr Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. Is it still too early to talk about solutions to the crisis?

[Shamir] On the contrary, it is quite late, and I do not yet see any solutions.

[Qital] There are proposals of ways to somehow get through the next 6 months until the rotation: Each side will give in a little in order to get through the 6 months, after which the prime minister will be able to reinstate Yitzhaq Moda'i in any position he wants. Why not do this?

[Shamir] Look, so far I have not heard any serious proposals that do not violate the coalition agreement. We are still at the same point as we were last night: The prime minister is adamant in his decision to fire the finance minister, and we consider this a serious violation of the agreement. If this occurs, the government will not be able to continue to exist.

[Qital] Mr Shamir, do I hear a hint that if proposals, which you define as serious, are raised, there may be something to talk about?

[Shamir] If the prime minister retracts his decision, then naturally there will be something to talk about, because, after all, we are interested in the continued functioning of the unity government.

[Qital] What do you mean by retracting his decision? Either Moda'i is the finance minister or he is not.

[Shamir] A solution must be found that would be acceptable to both the prime minister and the Likud so that we can continue our joint work.

[Schiffer] Mr Shamir, here is a personal question for you: You are to become prime minister within a few months, and you have

come up against harsh criticism within your party. Will not what Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has done, or what he will do regarding Minister Moda'i, actually help you when you become prime minister, in that ministers will not be able to attack you and you will be able to manage the government and set an example for the Israeli people?

[Shamir] Look, my personal considerations have no bearing in this system. What is important now is that the coalition agreement, on which the national unity government is based, be fulfilled.

[Schiffer] But the prime minister claims that he is acting in accordance with the coalition agreement and the unprecedented addenda adopted by this government.

[Shamir] This is completely incorrect. According to the coalition agreement, he does not have the right to dismiss a minister from the Likud without my consent. There are no addenda to the agreement. Even what the prime minister noted — namely, his repetition of the announcement he made after the case involving Minister Sharon — does not contain a word about the dismissal of a minister. What is stated is that if a minister attacks another minister or the prime minister, he will be responsible for the actual survival of the government. One cannot read into this any automatic agreement calling for the dismissal of the minister in question.

[Schiffer] Mr Shamir, since you are hinting at the possibility of proposals that may be acceptable to both the Likud and the prime minister, I again ask you if, for example, a solution is possible in which a minister will cease to perform his duties for 6 months, and you will appoint another person, acceptable to the Likud and to the prime minister, to the position of finance minister? Would you accept such a solution which might prevent a crisis?

[Shamir] Look, we are not talking about all sorts of acrobatics involving negotiations and compromises. We are talking about the actual fulfilling of an agreement. And, so far, the situation is just as it was last night. Nothing happened during the night. The prime minister is determined in his wish to dismiss the finance minister. We are very strongly opposed to this, and we will not be able to remain in the government after this happens.

[Qital] Are you preparing for elections? I have heard that the Labor Party is talking about elections in 3 months.

[Shamir] Obviously, if the unity government is dissolved, we will have to hold new elections. When these are held we will tell the people the whole truth; we will tell them who dissolved the national unity government and who placed obstacles all along the way. We will tell them that it is the Alignment that is responsible for the dissolution of the national unity government — a government which is needed by the country, by the people, at this time.

[Schiffer] If the prime minister fires Minister Moda'i on Sunday, and you resign, he will continue to serve as prime minister since he does not have to approach the president. This government would have no problem in continuing to function.

[Shamir] It would have no problem, but this country would have a most serious problem. We know what a narrow-based government is like

[Schiffer, interrupting] What do you mean, the country? Will you stage riots?

[Shamir] Not riots, my friend. A government that does not have an absolute majority in the Knesset, a government that has to rely on the votes of the Communists and the like — what will it be able to do? What will it be able to decide? The country will be in a state of chaos. No economic decision will be able to be reached, and certainly no political decision. Is this where things are heading? Is this what the Alignment wants?

[Qital] On that note, we thank you, Mr Vice Prime Minister.

Likud-Alignment Solution Closer

TA101012 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Intense contacts between the Likud and the Alignment are being held behind the scenes, and the beginning of a solution to the crisis is evident. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer has learned that the Labor Party ministers are currently discussing several proposals which the Likud submitted to the prime minister via Agudat Yisra'el Knesset Member Avraham Shapira.

According to one proposal, Mr Shamir would be finance minister, and after the rotation the position would be filled by Mr Peres. Mr Moda'i would be foreign minister. The idea was conceived by Minister Sharon, and is acceptable to Ministers Shamir and Moda'i. Mr Peres apparently agrees to the proposal, although the Labor Party ministers are at the moment prepared to accept Mr Shamir holding both the foreign and the finance portfolios, while Minister Moda'i would be minister without portfolio. The meeting of Likud ministers that was scheduled to convene within 1 hour has been postponed, and the ministers are awaiting the Labor Party ministers' decision.

Labor Waiting for Likud Proposal

TA101110 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Report by Jack Katzenell]

[Excerpt] Labor Party ministers convened behind closed doors a short while ago at the party convention in Tel Aviv to consider the latest proposal. A meeting of Likud ministers that was to have taken place at this hour in Jerusalem was postponed at least until after the results of the Labor Party ministers is known. [as heard]

And we have just received this report: The Labor Party ministers are prepared to continue the negotiations on the basis of the Likud proposal. This was decided at the meeting at the Labor Party convention, which just ended.

Labor Requests Convention Support

TA101411 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1348 GMT
10 Apr 86

[Text] In a meeting a short time ago, the Alignment ministers decided to ask the Labor Party convention to take note this evening of the prime minister's announcement in favor of the rotation and the unity government's continued existence. Former Knesset Member Mikha'el Bal-Zohar, on the other hand, will propose to disband the government and hold early elections. Apparently the convention will take note of the prime minister's statement and will remove from its agenda the proposal to call for early elections. Our correspondent Yaron Deqel reports that in their meeting, the Alignment ministers did not discuss the government crisis or ways to solve it, and are awaiting the results of the Likud ministers' meeting, which was postponed until later.

Shamir-Moda'i Exchange Possible

TA101442 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1427 GMT
10 Apr 86

[Text] Yitzhaq Shamir says that the crisis between the Likud and the Alignment is approaching its end, and that agreement has been achieved regarding an exchange of portfolios between himself and Yitzhaq Moda'i. Shamir told Rabbi Yitzhaq Peretz of SHAS that the division of portfolios following the rotation has still not been finalized, and will be discussed in a meeting between himself and Peres tomorrow morning. Our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel reports that Peres and Shamir will reach a personal agreement, according to which Shim'on Peres will be the finance minister following the rotation. The Likud ministers will be asked this evening to approve the agreement between the Likud and the Alignment according to which Shamir will be appointed finance minister and Moda'i foreign minister.

Levi Returns, Supports Unity

TA101456 Tel Aviv IDF Radio 1447 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Upon returning from abroad, Minister David Levi has said that if he is offered the finance portfolio he will consider the matter. Minister Levi expressed support for the continuation of the national unity government, making it clear that there is more than one solution to the present crisis. He stressed that if there is a government crisis, the State of Israel will pay a heavy price for it. Our correspondent 'Ido Tal notes that Levi refused to react to the proposal that Shim'on Peres be finance minister after the rotation, emphasizing that this need not be decided at the moment.

Rabin on Crisis, Regional Issues

TA100742 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Interview with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin by program moderator Shalom Qital and political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer — live]

[Text][Qital] Are you preparing for new elections, Mr Rabin?

[Rabin] At the moment we are getting ready for Sunday, while our aim is to maintain the national unity government. The key to the continued functioning of this government lies in the Likud's willingness to accept the prime minister's decision concerning the finance minister.

[Qital] From what you hear, is the Likud prepared to do this?

[Rabin] I hear what is being said, but I want to reiterate my position that the responsibility for the dissolution of the national unity government — which has no justification in light of the situation in the country — lies with the Likud.

[Qital] Would you have acted as Mr Peres has? Was this crisis really necessary?

[Rabin] I believe that I might have acted in the same way, but I am not in his place. I understand his feelings, and anyone who has ever been prime minister certainly knows that one cannot function in a situation in which someone comes out and attacks the very government decisions which he must implement after they have been adopted — and this is particularly true in the case of the finance minister who was present during the discussions and even gave his agreement to some of the issues. As a result of this, the extent to which he is willing to implement the decisions is certainly questionable. I presume that were the defense minister to find himself in a position where a government decision is reached contrary to his opinion, and he were to attack the government decisions and the prime minister, he would have no right to remain in the government.

[Schiffer] Mr Defense Minister, with your permission: The claim that is being raised by the Likud leaders is that the national unity government — when it is united — also serves as a factor against the Syrian threat. Do you agree with this view?

[Rabin] The IDF constitutes the main deterrent to the Syrian threat. Second, I cannot conceive of a national argument over the need to prevent a war with Syria and to resist it if it is forced upon us. I believe that what the Syrians will consider first is the IDF's strength, state of alert, preparedness.

[Schiffer] Mr Rabin, while we talk about the Syrians and the effect of the unity government, we are hearing reports that the United States is planning a retaliatory action against Libya. This region is in general becoming less quiet than usual. Is this the time to be dealing with internal matters, such as the finance minister said this or the other?

[Rabin] I think this question should be put to the Likud.

[Schiffer] Mr Rabin, yesterday in your address at the Labor Party Convention you reviewed the political-security areas in which you have contributed to the unity government. With your permission, what did you mean when you said there were continuous and quiet contacts with Jordan?

[Rabin] I believe that with the help of the United States there have been contacts aimed at peace negotiations, without preconditions....

[Schiffer, interrupting] You mentioned direct contacts.

[Rabin, continuing] ... with Jordan and a Palestinian representation which would be part of the Jordanian delegation. There is nothing new here. This is the government's policy.

[Qital] Before beginning this interview on the possibility of new elections in the event that this crisis is not resolved, we heard remarks on what has gone on in the past — things you have said about Shim'on Peres. A trend is already evident in the Likud's platform for elections: remarks such as saboteur, indefatigable, unreliable, and the like. How do you react to such remarks when you hear them?

[Rabin] There is no reason for me to react to them.

[Qital] They are quotes of remarks you made.

[Rabin] And I say I have no reason to react to them.

[Schiffer] Has your opinion of the prime minister changed during the past 1 and 1/2 years that you have been working together in your current positions?

[Rabin] I think it is more than that. I believe that a relationship of cooperation has developed within the Labor Party, and I think that this was evident in the period before the last elections and certainly during the government's term.

[Schiffer] Why, then, is there what is called the Rabin camp at the Labor Party Convention? This camp even convened yesterday.

[Rabin] In any party there are groups, streams, circles which in no way attempt to harm the party's unity and functioning.

Rabin: Ready for 'Painful Territorial Concessions'

TA092238 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
2000 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] The defense minister has said Israel is prepared to make painful territorial concessions in order to achieve peace and settle the Palestinian issue within the framework of a Jordanian-Palestinian state. In a speech before the Labor Party convention in Tel Aviv, Minister Rabin said that in the peace negotiations any resident of the territories may be a member of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

On the Lebanese issue, he said Israel would like to reach an agreement with the Amal representatives on security arrangements that will enable it to end its presence in Lebanon.

FRG's Woerner Ends Visit, Speaks on Saudi Arms Sale

TA091840 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] West German Defense Minister Manfred Woerner told the Voice of Israel that his government has still not decided whether to sell arms to Saudi Arabia. Woerner said this issue was

not on Bonn's agenda, and therefore needs no decision. The West German minister has now ended his few days' visit to Israel.

Jordan Stops Allowance Payments to W. Bank Employees

TA091542 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic 9 Apr 86 p 1

["Special correspondent" report]

[Text] The West Bank — It has been learned from an informed source that the Jordanian Government has adopted new measures against employees in the West Bank. It has stopped paying the security allowance to employees dismissed by the Israeli authorities for security reasons, an allowance which amounted to 40-50 percent of their monthly salaries. The Jordanian Government has also stopped paying the 15-dinar family allowance. This allowance had been deducted from the salaries of pensioners since 1983. The reasons for these measures are not known.

Keeps List of Husayn Nonsupporters

TA091500 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew
9 Apr 86 p 3

[Report by Pinhas 'Inbari]

[Text] Jordan has taken additional punitive measures against notables in the territories who did not back King Husayn's speech or who did not join the delegations that went to Amman to show their support. Blacklists with the names of these people are kept at the Jordan River bridges and measures are taken against them when they try to cross into Jordan. For instance, a well-known public figure who tried to get appointed by Israel as mayor of one of the towns in the West Bank, wanted to cross into Jordan on his way to Italy on a business trip. However, when he arrived at the Allenby Bridge his Jordanian passport was confiscated, he was detained for interrogations, and he was later sent back to the West Bank without being allowed into Jordan. Similar measures have been taken against other figures, and the passports of some were renewed only after a great deal of harassment and aggravation.

Earlier, Jordan cut the salaries of civil servants in the territories, refused to transfer funds to the municipality of Nabulus, and imposed restrictions on the marketing of agricultural produce from the territories.

Curfew Imposed on Balatah Refugee Camp After Riot

TA100918 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0900 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] The IDF imposed a curfew on the Balatah refugee camp near Nabulus. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that this morning stones were thrown from the camp at an IDF patrol. A disturbance erupted at the site, and a large IDF detachment was forced to use teargas to disperse the rioters.

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Addresses War Veterans Congress

LD091419 Algiers APS in English 1130 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Algiers, 09/04/86 (APS) — Addressing the 7th congress of the mujahidin (war veterans) which started here yesterday, President Chadli Bendjedid declared that party instances and mass organisations are bound to strive harder in all fields to strengthen hard-won independence. The world is rocked out by an acute economic crisis since late 1985 which has adversely affected the pace of development of both the industrialized and the developing nations. This crisis had repercussion on Algeria whose oil revenues have sharply declined, President Chadli said.

We have taken the necessary steps as early as 1979 so as to be able to cope with economic difficulties and despite the shortfall in foreign exchange reserves our country is not in danger. We can even improve the situation if we take suitable measures we will never insist enough on the need to rely on ourselves and increase production by fighting waste and by a judicious use of the means available to us, President Chadli said. Moving to the situation in the Maghreb region, President Chadli said: You may hear about a unity project shortly, we believe in unity and work toward its achievement but we should ponder over past experiences of other Arab states, which built unity projects upon affective considerations and conjunctual political reasons. These experiences did not stand the test of bad weather. Any union project should be built on sound bases and stem from the people's will. Any political action we may contemplate at the level of the Maghreb will be submitted to the people which will air their opinion in freedom and democracy as they did for the national charter, the president said.

Regarding Morocco and Western Sahara, we have made proposals for the settlement of the conflict. There can be no cooperation with Morocco as long as the Saharan issue remains unsolved, our position vis-a-vis the Saharan problem is crystal-clear: The Saharan people should express its will freely within the framework of decolonisation and self-determination.

We are ready to help the two sides settle the conflict in order to set the blaze for the edification of the Arab Maghreb on sound bases and in a healthy climate, he said.

Broaching the situation in the Middle-East, President Chadli deplored the murderous fightings between Palestinians and some Lebanese political formations and expressed hopes that officials and leaders of the Lebanese political parties gauge the gravity of the current situation what is going on in Lebanon serves neither the interests of the Arab nation nor those of the Lebanese people and even less those of the Palestinian people.

Means other than the use of force could be considered for the settlement of differences, he said. The Lebanese political formations shoulder their historical responsibilities and live up to the expectations of our brother Palestinians he added, President Chadli called on all the Palestinian factions to bridge over their differences and stick closely. He said Algeria was ready to host at any time a conference that will bring together all the factions

of the Palestinian resistance and make available to them all the conditions that will help them settle their problems and come up with a united leadership which will be the true expression of the Palestinian people's opinion.

Algeria's stand is clear, we support the Palestinian revolution as a whole we do not favour a faction to the detriment of another, all we want is the unity of the Palestinian people, the unity of all the trends for the defense of the Palestinian cause at the Arab and international levels Algeria by the virtue of its own experience and the challenges it had to take up during its liberation war can understand better than any other country the hardships borne currently by the Palestinian people in these difficult times.

Commenting the events taking place in the Arab and Muslim Mashreq President Chadli voiced Algeria's deep concern over the dire consequences of the Iraq-Iran conflict. We have reiterated time and again our position that we do not believe in policy of violence for the settlement of border disputes. We believe in dialogue and call for the settlement of problems by the means of negotiations. We have made unremitting efforts to put an end to this devastating war Algeria cannot support a country, occupying by force the territories of an other country. We hope that wisdom and far-sightedness will take precedence over other considerations and that the two sides will start negotiations in order to reach a peaceful settlement. Moreover, this infernal war weakened the support of the Muslim nation for the Palestinian cause. We think that the unity of the Arab and Muslim nation assumes a strategic character and every effort should be made to achieve cohesion and harmony, President Chadli concluded.

Bendjedid Receives 'Arafat Thanks for Meeting Offer

LD092303 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1702 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has addressed a message of greetings and appreciation to the seventh conference of the National Algerian Veterans Organization. In his message, brother leader Abu 'Ammar welcomed the sincere invitation addressed by the brother struggler, President Chadli Bendjedid at the conference, to hold a meeting of the PNC in Algeria.

Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, in his speech yesterday at the opening of the seventh conference of the Algerian Veterans Organization, stressed the readiness of Algeria to embrace a Palestinian meeting which would include all Palestinian revolution factions.

LIBYA

Tripoli: Reagan Admits 'Fears' at Press Conference

LD101308 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Reagan admitted openly yesterday evening that Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi was leading an Arab Islamic and world revolution. He pointed out that this was the real reason that

prompted his government to launch its aggressive campaigns against al-Qadhdhafi and the Jamahiriya people.

Speaking at a press conference yesterday evening, Reagan expressed his strong fears from the escalation of acts of violence against U.S. forces, embassies, bases, and interests in a number of countries throughout the world. He affirmed in particular that Al-Qadhdhafi has the ability to transfer the war into the United States and to strike it inside its home.

Replying in a convulsive shaky voice to the journalists' questions, Reagan admitted the failure of his administration to halt and stop acts of violence committed against the United States and its interests.

Clamoring in a rabid fit, Reagan asked his allies in Western Europe and elsewhere to face up to what he called Al-Qadhdhafi's terrorism by speeding up the imposition of economic sanctions against the people of the Jamahiriya. He said that his government will continue to exert pressure on its allies to achieve this purpose.

Further Report on Al-Qadhdhafi-Commanders Meeting
LD091748 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1705 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 9 Apr (JANA)— This afternoon, Colonel Mu'amar al-Qadhdhafi, supreme commander of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, met with the commanders of the land, naval, air defense, and air forces.

The meeting was aimed at preparing military plans to confront recent threats from the United States.

The meeting was attended by Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud; Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces; Brigadier Mustafa al-Kharrubi, inspector general of the Libyan Arab Forces; and Major al-Khuwayldi al-Humaydi.

After the meeting the brother leader of the revolution met with some correspondents of international news agencies, press and broadcasting stations.

Replying to a question on U.S. claims to the effect that Libya is responsible for the recent wave of attacks against U.S. interests, the leader said: This is old talk we always hear, and the world has found no evidence. We have been hearing this kind of talk for years. This is just a search for a pretext for aggression on an independent state so that it will lose its independence. Regarding the possibility of the U.S. 6th Fleet returning to the Mediterranean and recent U.S. threats, the leader said: We have now completed preparing a military plan for confrontation on the basis of the recent threatening U.S. statements. The leader stressed that the United States will fail again militarily, and that this is a closed case.

The leader added: If aggression is inflicted on us, we will spread violence against the United States, and against its civilian and military targets in all continents of the world. But the important

thing is that henceforth we will ask all peoples of the world to expel the United States from the United Nations and from the Security Council. It has no right to occupy a permanent seat on the Security Council, because the country that occupies a permanent seat on the Security Council must protect world peace, but the United States is a crazy state threatening world peace and has no right to enjoy a permanent seat on the Security Council.

The leader added that henceforth we should work with all other peoples to expel the United States from the Security Council. The United States has become a mad power, and it is threatening international peace, consequently we should expel it from the Security Council and the United Nations. Unless the American people succeed in toppling Reagan and all the mad U.S. Administration.

To a question on the violent acts directed against the United States and on who is behind them, the leader said: "Surely those who are behind these (violent) acts are the enemies of the United States and who are all the peoples of the world, undoubtedly the United States has made Libya one of its enemies, but we have not given the orders yet for such acts, however if any new U.S. aggression is launched against us we will issue these orders for all the forces of the anti-imperialism center and to the Pan-Arab Command to start violence against the United States all over the world.

Any U.S. targets and if a new U.S. aggression takes place, the threats that I have made during the known press conferences will be executed, among them turning the Mediterranean into a war zone, southern Europe will be inside the war zone, and aviation and shipping routes will have to close. [sentence as received]

The leader affirmed that the United States wants to subjugate the Arab nation, and that it wants Israel to be the superpower in this region, it also wants to subjugate the Arab world to the neocolonialism, it continues to encircle the Soviet Union. Its strategy is to subjugate all regions that obstruct U.S. influence, luckily this unites us with the Soviet Union because we are fighting for our independence, and at the same time we are doing the Soviet Union a favor because we are fighting the enemy who is advancing toward the Soviet Union at our expense.

Regarding the Jamahiriya's position vis-a-vis Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals of establishing peace in the Mediterranean through the withdrawal of Soviet and U.S. fleets, the leader said: We have supported this initiative from the beginning, and we adopt this proposal. This indicates the peaceful intentions of the Soviet Union and friend Gorbachev's wish to avert the threat of war from the world. This is the conduct of a superpower that is aware of its responsibilities to world peace. This is the opposite of the irresponsible behavior of the Reagan administration, which is devoid of any feeling of responsibility toward world peace. We and the Mediterranean peoples are adopting the Soviet proposal on the withdrawal of the superpower fleets from the Mediterranean. The reason for the U.S. rejection of the Soviet initiative is that the United States wants to protect the Zionist enemy and to threaten the Arab countries bordering the Mediterranean. Consequently, the United States for the sake of interests does not care about world peace. The leader said: We

are friends with the Soviet Union and we have an agreement to consult during serious crises to coordinate our efforts.

Replying to a question on the Soviet Union's position in the event of Libya being subjected to U.S. aggression, the leader said: If the battle is with the 6th Fleet and its bases in southern Europe we will not need outside military help. However, if the war assumes a wider scope then of course the Soviet Union will not stand idly by in the face of widespread war led by a superpower.

The leader added: Generally any country helping the U.S. 6th Fleet, Arab or European, will be within the theater of the war that has broken out. If a war breaks out Italy, Spain and the Mediterranean islands, and any Arab ports relied on by the U.S. 6th Fleet, will be within the theater of military operations.

Replying to a question, the brother leader pointed out that the United States wants to sacrifice the interests of West Europe for its own interests. He said that the U.S. interests are established, and that the United States would like the Europeans to sacrifice their interests. This tallies with the hegemony policy which is an imperialist policy. The United States wants to subjugate West Europe, and by this the United States wins and the other peoples lose. But the European peoples are alert, and they have refused this stupid appeal by Reagan who is more stupid than the appeal.

The leader stressed that Europe will lose if it responds to the U.S. appeal, but Europe will not do this because it knows that the United States wants to sacrifice European interests for U.S. interests.

However, if U.S. security is threatened within U.S. cities, and if U.S. security is threatened throughout the world, it should be known that henceforth it is the U.S. Administration and not us that is responsible for this. If the United States commits an act of aggression against our houses and families, it should henceforth be clear if an act of aggression is committed against our houses and families. [sentence as received]

Replying to a question on the refusal by European countries to adopt measures against Libya at the request of the U.S. Administration, the leader said that the Europeans have huge interests with Libya both now and in the future.

Libya is a very rich country with gas, oil and other natural resources, and has huge projects, which it wants to construct, and from which the European companies will benefit.

Answering a question on the U.S. aggression against the people of the Jamahiriyah, the Zionist threats to Syria, and the chances of confrontation with the United States and the Zionist enemy, the leader said the Israelis are a forward base for the United States, and we consider the Zionist enemy and the United States as one target, but they will not be able to destroy the Arab nation. The confrontation with the United States brings Arab unity nearer and pushes the masses to revolt against any regime that does not stand in this confrontation. If war should break out, the armies, young people, and the masses will respond against all the regimes and borders in order to participate (in the confrontation) on the side of Syria and Libya. The leader said: We are not interested in the losses. What is important is that we are the line

of death which we anointed with death, U.S. blood, and Libyan blood.

Answering a question on the call for the holding of an international conference to discuss the issue of terrorism, Reagan's call for this, and the response of France, Japan, and Britain, the leader said: We welcome the convening of such a conference, and we are ready to participate in it because we are confident that we shall not be condemned at it; rather it is Reagan who will be condemned, and here he is before the whole world admitting the exercise of international terror against an independent state. The leader said: We shall not negotiate with the United States unless it renounces the policy of official terror. Concerning reports in the U.S. press on a message sent by the People's Bureau in East Berlin in connection with the explosion at a night club in West Berlin, the leader said: We challenge them to publish it.

UAE Paper: Military Designs Plans To Confront U.S. *GF100645 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0620 GMT 10 Apr 86*

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 10 Apr (WAM) — The General Staff of the Libyan Army has drawn up a plan which includes all eventualities to confront any new U.S. aggression against Libya or Libyan interests abroad.

An official Libyan source has revealed to the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I* that the Libyan military leadership, under the chairmanship of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi, has discussed all possibilities.

A senior Libyan official told the newspaper that 1 million Libyan men and women, well-trained in the use of arms, are ready to confront any developments related to the threats recently made by U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

JANA on 'Failure' Of U.S. Economic Sanctions *LD081046 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1030 GMT 8 Apr 86*

[Text] Bonn, 8 Apr (JANA) — West German Industrial sources have affirmed the failure of U.S. Government economic measures against the Jamahiriyah. The United States tried by these measures to impose an economic siege on the Jamahiriyah.

They affirmed that the American measures have failed to achieve their objectives citing as an example the continued pursuit by Americans in Libya of their work there and their disregard for Reagan's threats.

The sources said that they have felt that the Americans were determined to continue to work in the Jamahiriyah and to ignore Reagan's decisions.

Statement Condemns UK Support for U.S. Aggression *LD072029 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1905 GMT 7 Apr 86*

[Text] Tripoli, 7 Apr (JANA) — The British foreign secretary on 5 April 1986 following his visit to Pakistan made a statement in which he tried to justify the U.S. military aggression against the

Gulf of Sidra, and he criticised the Jamahiriya denying it its legitimate right to self-defense and giving the United States the right to act as a custodian over the states of the world.

In this connection the Popular Bureau for External Liaison would like to state the following:

The British Foreign secretary allowed himself to interfere in the domestic affairs of the people of the Jamahiriya, who are standing up firmly to all forms of aggression against their sovereignty and independence. He finds absurd excuses for himself to justify the U.S. aggression against the Jamahiriya, a right that neither the British minister nor any other person possesses.

The statement of the British foreign secretary stems from the same hostile policy that is followed by the United States, and it brings to mind the colonial tendency and the style that Britain became accustomed to in its colonial practice against nations and peoples.

The declaration by the Jamahiriya that the Gulf of Sidra is domestic water beyond which regional waters begin was never a challenge to international rights as the British foreign secretary claimed but was in harmony with international law and the international practice.

What the United States did was not application of legitimate international rights but was rather a premeditated aggression against the Jamahiriya and violation of its sovereignty. It placed the Jamahiriya in a position of legitimate self-defense in accordance with the principles of the UN Charter.

Defending the aggression and state terrorism that was and is still practiced by the United States in violation of the rights of a state is an exposed attempt on the part of the British foreign secretary to vindicate the aggression and to confer an aspect of legality on it.

Condemning the U.S. aggression against the Jamahiriya worldwide and at the UN Security Council is the best evidence that confirms the right of the Jamahiriya to apply its sovereignty over its territory and the Gulf of Sidra as part of its domestic waters. It confirms at the same time the conspiratorial role the British Government liked to play from the beginning by siding with U.S. aggression at the Security Council and outside the Security Council.

The appointment of the United States as a trustee over other states by the British foreign secretary, even if the UK Government concede this role to the United States in British domestic and international affairs, is a serious turning point in international relations, and it cancels the role of the United Nations organization whose Charter is based on the principles of justice, equality, and noninterference in the domestic affairs and renunciation of the use of force or the threat to use force and solving disputes by peaceful means.

U.S. Bases in Spain Threatened in Case of Conflict *PM091448 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 6 Apr 86 p 14*

[Fernando Orgambides dispatch: "Unease in Libya at U.S. Navy Vessels' Presence in Spanish Waters"]

[Text] Tripoli — Libyan leaders yesterday expressed their "profound unease" at the presence in Spanish waters (Bay of Cadiz) of U.S. Navy vessels which took part directly in the recent armed clashes in the Gulf of Sidra, including the multirole aircraft carrier *Saratoga*, currently anchored off the Spanish-U.S. jointly used base of Rota. "We have nothing against the Spanish people," Libyan official sources told *EL PAIS*, "but it is intolerable that the *Saratoga* set sail from Palma de Mallorca before the attack on Libya and is now at Cadiz."

Libyan anger was tangible yesterday among leaders of the people's committees and administration cadres, who now lump together without any distinction as accused names those of Rota and Sigonella — the latter being the U.S. air base on Italian soil closest to Tripoli. "Spain is a littoral state and also a friend of Libya," the sources consulted added, "and should not allow the presence in its waters of an aggressive force which is turning the Mediterranean into a sea of fire."

"At least Greece has made it clear that it will not allow an attack on Libya to be prepared or carried out from its territory," they specified. "However, Spain, together with Italy, has given refuge to the U.S. Sixth Fleet. We want the Spanish people to realize that there is no ill will against them — on the contrary, there is friendship — but if imperialism attacks us again, we will use all our means to destroy the U.S. military targets in Spain, with suicide squads or without them."

The presence of the aircraft carrier *Saratoga* and other U.S. Sixth Fleet vessels in the Mediterranean off the coast of Rota — and also anchored at Palma and Malaga — alarms the Libyan Government, which suspects, according to what was stated, that further attacks on that North African country are being planned or covered from these military installation on Spanish territory.

In fact Ahmad Nakka', secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau (ambassador) in Paris, arrived in Tripoli Friday evening, and was holding consultations in this connection with those in charge of Libyan diplomacy throughout yesterday morning. When consulted by this correspondent, Nakka' also expressed his concern at these developments. "Spain and Libya," Nakka' asserted, "currently have no historical dispute. This is not the case with France, because of the Chad issue, or with Italy, because of its colonial past. Relations between our two countries are currently good, and their continuation depends on whether the Spanish Government wants this to be so."

Military and Air Power

The Libyan representative in Spain [as published], who will remain in Tripoli for several more days, asserted: "If a general conflict between Libya and the United States arises, we will use all our military and air power to destroy the Sixth Fleet and the bases on which it depends. The Spanish Government must be aware of this and prevent the United States from operating freely

on its territory. Rather than helping imperialism, what Spain should do, because it is a littoral country, is to play an important role, which it has, in order to guarantee security in the region."

The Libyan authorities believe that Spain "does not wish to open its eyes" to the conflict in the Mediterranean, and assert that there is, at least apparently, no interest on Madrid's part in improving the level of relations with Tripoli.

EFE Reports Further Details

PA092153 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2123 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Madrid, 9 Apr (EFE) — Libyan leader Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi today threatened with "answering with strength" against U.S. civilian and military installations throughout the world, including the ones in Spain, if his country is attacked by the United States.

"Any state, either Arab or European, which helps the United States and its Sixth Fleet will be involved in the war," it was stated by Al-Qadhafi during a news conference, according to a report issued by the official Libyan agency JANA, which was received in Madrid.

"Italy, Spain, the islands in the Mediterranean, or the Arab ports which support the Sixth Fleet will be part of this war," it was asserted by Qadhafi during a news conference with local and foreign journalists.

Al-Qadhafi said, during the news conference held today in Tripoli, that his government has prepared "a military confrontation plan" given the United States' "statements and threats."

"The United States will fail in its warmongering adventure. If they attack us again we will react strongly against U.S. civilian and military installations in all the continents," he said, according to JANA's version.

Al-Qadhafi said that if the United States attacks Libya, his country will turn the Mediterranean into a "war zone, which will include the countries in Southern Europe, and all the maritime and air communications will be affected."

Al-Qadhafi said that the U.S. charges to the effect that Libya is responsible for the recent attacks against U.S. interests "is an old tune we always hear, however, the world has never seen any evidence about these stories."

He added: "We are not responsible for these actions. We did not give any orders to this effect, although if we are attacked, we will do it."

Qadhafi said that he supports the proposal made by Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, to withdraw foreign fleets from the Mediterranean Sea and turning this sea in a zone of peace.

JANA Cites Soviet Spokesman on Libya, Berlin Bombing *LD092004 Tripoli JANA in English 1730 GMT 9 Apr 86*

[Text] [Place Indistinct] Rajab 29, Apr.9, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — A spokesman for the Soviet Government — "Vladimir Lomeyko", said that Moscow has rejected any attempt to blame Libya for the explosion in a West Berlin night club last week.

He said that European leftist groups had claimed responsibility for the bombing in West Berlin and that the Soviet Union reject any attempt to place responsibility on states which have no relation to these explosion including Libya which announced that it has no link whatsoever with Berlin's bombing.

Italy's Spadolini Termed Agent of U.S. CIA

NC100606 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] According to reliable sources in Rome, Italian Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini has ordered the Italian Air Force to guard the U.S. military bases in Italy. This military measure, which Spadolini adopted without consulting others, endangers the security and safety of the Mediterranean and threatens the safety of civil aviation traffic over the Mediterranean and Italy.

Both government and party sources in Italy have stressed that Spadolini has overstepped his powers by taking this measure without consulting his government. This proves that he is an agent for the U.S. CIA.

MAURITANIA

Taya Receives Democratic Kampuchea Envoy

AB091037 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0730 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Colonel Maaouiya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, chairman of the CMSN and head of state, yesterday morning received in audience his excellency (Hing An), ambassador of Democratic Kampuchea to our country. Following the audience, the diplomat disclosed that he conveyed to the head of state the fraternal greetings of Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, as well as review the profound gratitude of the people and the coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea for Mauritania's firm and active support for their just cause. Finally, he added that the people of Democratic Kampuchea have been following with great admiration the outstanding achievements of the Mauritanian people under the clear-sighted and dynamic leadership of their head of state.

Nigerian Finance Official Ends Visit 9 Apr

AB092004 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Alhaji Yusuf, the Nigerian secretary of state for economic affairs at the Ministry of Finance and economic planning, left our capital, Nouakchott, at the end of a 3-day visit to our

country. During his stay in our country, Mr Yusuf delivered a message from the Nigerian head of state, General Ibrahim Babangida to Colonel Maaouiya Sid Ahmed Ould Taya, CMSN chairman and head of state.

The Nigerian secretary of state, (?mandated by) the ECOWAS executive secretary [words indistinct], held talks with officials of the Ministry of Economy and Finance concerning preparations underway for the next ECOWAS summit.

MOROCCO

King Hassan II Message to De Cuellar On Sahara
LD092142 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT
9 Apr 86

[Text] Today in New York, the indirect talks about the Saharan issue commenced under the auspices of UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar.

The UN secretary general conferred with the Moroccan delegation, which is headed by Abbes Kaisi, the government secretary general who was appointed by His Majesty as a plenipotentiary to the UN Secretary general. This meeting was attended by Medoune Fall, the Senegalese minister of armed forces as a representative of Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, the current chairman of the OAU.

The talks in New York commenced after an exchange of messages between the UN secretary general and His Majesty King Hassan II. Yesterday his majesty summoned the representatives of the national political parties and briefed them about all the developments in the matter, and he also presented them with all the elements of the future stages which were explained in detail in the royal message addressed to Perez de Cuellar.

Here is the full text of the message sent by His Majesty to the UN secretary general

God be praised. Only His glory will remain.

From Hassan II, the king of Morocco, to His Excellency Perez de Cuellar, the UN secretary general.

Greetings to you and all my sincere expressions of appreciation.

We received your letter dated 20 March which included your report about your resolution, which was adopted with the cooperation of the current chairman of the OAU, to offer your good offices to the sides of the Western Sahara conflict according to Resolution No. 4050 adopted by the United Nations General Assembly.

You asked us to send you a representative, so that on 8 April under your auspices and with the attendance of a personal representative for His Excellency Abdou Diouf, the Senegalese president and the current chairman of the OAU, negotiations could commence towards establishing a cease-fire and organizing a referendum in the Western Sahara. We commissioned Abbes Kaisi, the secretary general of our government who enjoys our

full confidence, to represent Morocco in the proposed negotiations and to head the Moroccan delegation which will attend these negotiations.

Our participation in the work which you intend to carry out and in the work you intend is, as you kindly stressed in the above mentioned letter dated 20 March, conditional — with a clear explicit condition: that the negotiations between the two sides of the conflict should be directed separately without direct contact between them.

There is a clarification and something which should be made more precise, which we think should be done at the beginning so that we can prevent any misunderstanding which might needlessly obstruct your work and so that this work will lead to the hoped-for peace in our region, a peace for which we have continuously worked and are still working. Your excellency knows that Morocco is no longer a member of the OAU. The Moroccan decision to withdraw from this organization was based on one reason, which is that the recent resolutions adopted by the OAU concerning the Western Sahara had no legal basis. These resolutions simultaneously contradicted what the OAU itself has previously adopted, the Charter of the OAU and the aims and principles of the UN Charter. Since the OAU's domain of authority does not include Morocco after its withdrawal from the organization, Morocco does not consider itself committed in any way to its decisions. However, when we declared our withdrawal from the organization we announced clearly that Morocco, which belongs to Africa, is still an African country and will remain an African country. The proof of this is that the bilateral cooperation between us and every African country, has now become, after our withdrawal from the OAU, deeper and more fruitful than at any previous time. Because of our knowledge of our brother, His Excellency President Abdou Diouf and because what we know of his commitment to peace and his interest in justice, we are very pleased with what he will contribute, whether personally or through his representative, to the mission which you will shoulder.

We share your opinion that your initiative constitutes today a vital necessity for our region, the region of Maghreb. Rest assured that we do not lack patience or perseverance and in particular we do not lack the political will — the will to reach the goals. In our opinion these are conditions, nay, major virtues without which aspirations to success are impossible.

As we wish you complete success, we ask you, Mr Secretary General to accept our high regards and appreciation.

Written on Sunday 26 Rajab 1406 h., equivalent to 6 April 1986.

SUDAN

Premier Says People To Vote on Union With Libya
LD092026 Khartoum SUNA in English 1741 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, April 9 — Prime Minister Dr Al-Jazuli Daf'allah pledged to lay down the Libyan call for unity between the two countries for a plebiscite. He further affirmed to the Libyan delegation, currently visiting the country, that the Suda-

nese people would study scrupulously the issue and would adopt decisions which would satisfy the Arab nation's ambition.

On the other hand, the Libyan delegation chairman said after the meeting with Da'allah today that the meeting had touched on, besides the proposed project for unity between the two countries, bilateral relations. However, a similar step was raised by the Libyans at the beginning of the seventies but had not met any success.

National Alliance Official Comments

JN091455 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1417 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, 9 Apr (SUNA) — The National Alliance for the Salvation of the Homeland and the popular Libyan delegation which visiting Sudan discussed in their meeting yesterday relations between Sudan and the Jamahiriyyah on the popular level as well as the Libyan call for establishing a union between Sudan and Libya.

Dr Ma'mun Muhammad Husayn, member of the National Alliance Secretariat General, stated that the Libyan proposal on establishing a union is flexible and based on a plain principle, that it is in the interest of the Sudanese and Libyan peoples to establish a union. He added that some parties of the National Alliance had expressed reservations about the call and noted that reinforcing Sudanese national unity is the absolute priority for national Sudanese action. His excellency criticized Libya's stand on the national Sudanese dialogue aimed at finding a peaceful solution to the problem of the south. He explained that Libya supports a peaceful solution on the one hand and escalates the war in the south on the other. In his statement, the member of the National Alliance Secretariat General said that they had explained this stand to the Libyan brothers and asked them to continue efforts to find a peaceful solution to the problem.

Salah 'Abd al-Salam Khalifah, representative of the Al-Ummah Party in the National Alliance, stated that the call for Arab unity is accepted in principle but that presenting this call now is unsuitable. He added that the Sudanese should work to entrench democracy and to continue on this path until the elected representatives of the people assume power and can make decisions on any issue.

Citizens Given Right To Settle in Libya

JN101125 Khartoum SUNA in English 1033 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, April 10 (SUNA) — The popular committees leadership in Libya issued a decision giving the Sudanese citizens right to settle, sojourn and to possess lands in Al-Kurah region south west of Libya as a practical example for the proposed Libyan unity project between Sudan and Libya, Libyan Brotherhood Office secretary here Ambassador Jum'ah al-Fazani announced Thursday.

Libya, on its turn, is expecting a similar decision considering the Sudanese bordering region to Libya-Darfur region, north west Sudan from the Sudanese government, Al-Fazani said.

On the other hand Libyan delegation, urgently visiting the Sudan-member Sa'd Rashid to the daily *AL-AYYAM* issued here today that the unity proposed project widely accepted by Gen. Siwar al-Dhahab and the Sudanese people. [sentence as received]

He further added that the project will be laid down for the coming elected constituent assembly beginning sessions current April 26.

The Libyan proposed project for Arab unity stipulates the creation of an Arab entity based on the current Arab forces, the formation of a presidential council from the Arab kings, president and amirs of which the charimanship should be rotating.

Moreover an executive cabinet in each Arab state is linked with the presidential council.

Sub-committee emanated from the executive cabinet are entrusted to lay down economic plans for developing the Arab area and to submit their plans through official channels for decision.

Foreign Minister Leaves for Djibouti Meeting

JN091520 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1455 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, 9 Apr (SUNA) — Foreign Minister Ibrahim Taha Ayyub left for Djibouti this morning to participate in the first meeting of foreign ministers of countries which founded the governmental body for development and combatting drought. The body will draw up policies regarding programs and activities. The meeting will last until 12 April.

Documents Found With Makki To Be Examined

JN101047 Khartoum SUNA in English 1019 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, April 10, (SUNA) — The criminal laboratory start examining of the two documents found with the detainee Fu'ad Ahmad Makki to compare them with deposed President Numayri handwriting, Interior Minister Gen. 'Abbas Madani Announced here yesterday.

Mr. 'Abbas said after confirmation of this the two documents would be handed over to the Egyptian authorities according to Egyptian ambassador's demand.

On the other hand, the interior minister said, the central investigation started inquiries in bomb incident, blasted in the company of international services headquarters.

Political Candidate Shot Dead in Eastern Equatoria

JN091732 Khartoum SUNA in English 1645 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, April, 9 (SUNA) — Candidate of the Sudanese African People Congress Organization SAPCO in the Eastern Equatoria Region was shot dead last Saturday, the Sudanese Communist Party SCP mouth piece *AL-MAYDAN* news paper published today said.

SAPCO candidate Joseph Koplo was aboard a bus in the highway linking between Nimule and Juba when a number of gunmen stopped the bus ordering Koplo to dismount and shot him dead, the daily explained.

No quarter has yet claimed the responsibility of the assassination but it is believed to be committed by the Sudans People Liberation Army SPLA the daily added.

The SPLA troops last week stormed Torit town southern Sudan seeking for killing candidates in this town but their attempt was foiled the daily concluded.

It is worth noting that the rebel forces of Colonel John Garang have refused to stop fighting in the south due to the holding of elections in Sduan [words indistinct] outcome of this election. More over they escalated war in the south forcing the [words indistinct].

Mean while Defense Minister 'Uthman 'Abdallah has ruled out that the assassination was politically motivated and said it is possible it had been perpetrated for tribal reasons.

However, investigations into the incident are currently underway for revealing the motives behind the assassination, he explained.

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Attends Martyr's Day Celebrations

LD091733 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic

1000 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba this morning supervized the celebrations marking Martyrs' Day at [name indistinct] Square where a solemn procession was held. The president laid a wreath on the mausoleum of martyrs and read the first chapter of the Koran. The event was attended by members of the Government and the party Political Bureau, led by Prime Minister and Interior Minister Mohamed Mzali.

The supreme combatant was given a warm popular reception on arrival.

DJIBOUTI

President Receives Arab League Military Group

EA092218 Djibouti Domestic Service in Somali
1645 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] The President of the Republic of Djibouti Al-Hajj Hassan Gouled Apidon, received the Arab League delegation in charge of military affairs this morning. The meeting was attended by the acting defense minister, (Helaf Orbis Ali), the commander of the Armed Forces, General Ali Nur Waiss, and Colonel [name indistinct]. The delegation from the Arab League's military office held talks yesterday with the heads of the Armed Forces.

KENYA

KANU Briefs Press on Elections, Policies

EA100550 Nairobi KNA in English 1545 GMT
10 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Nairobi 9 April — The governing council of the ruling party KANU (Kenya African National Union) today resolved to hold preliminary elections for both parliamentary and civic elections. Addressing a press conference at parliament buildings, the party's secretary general, Mr Burundi Nabwera said the governing council adopted this resolution in order to do away with any unpopular persons seeking to represent the people. Peoples choice must be respected, he said. Mr Nabwera said that a committee would be set and arrangements were under way for that type of election. Mr Nabwera said that during the preliminary elections, people would line [up] behind the candidates of their choice.

The secretary general who briefed the press immediately after President Daniel Arap Moi chaired the KANU executive council and the KANU governing council, said the ruling party unreservedly condemned Mwakenya, a secret movement discovered recently to be involved in subversive activities against the government. He said that the governing council condemned those few persons who were behind the subversive movement known as Mwakenya and fully supported the government's efforts to wipe out the movement and urged all branches to be vigilant.

On the government's policy on foreign investment, Mr Nabwera said the governing council re-affirmed its support on this policy, saying that the foreign investment protection act remained the policy of the government. He said that the ruling party wanted to assure people interested in investing in Kenya to do so unreservedly and noted that an individual could accumulate as much wealth as possible.

He said that the ruling party KANU re-affirmed its confidence and loyalty to President Daniel Arap Moi's policy of peace, love and unity. The secretary general said that the meeting was held under cordial atmosphere and that there was good attendance.

SOMALIA

Rebel Leader Hails 5th Anniversary of SNM

EA081134(Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali
to Somalia 1700 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Speech by Mujahid Ahmad Muhammad Mahmud Tiranyo, chairman of the Somali National Movement SNM, on the fifth anniversary of the founding of the movement; place not specified — recorded]

[Excerpts] Since this is the fifth anniversary of the founding of the SNM, the Somali National Movement, I would first like to extend my heartfelt greetings to the Somali masses, to send them brotherly, nationalistic, (?and patriotic) greetings. I would also like to extend similar greetings to branches, fighters, and supporters of the SNM and to the general public, who wholeheartedly support the just struggle being waged against the fascist regime of Siad Barre, a regime which has trampled upon the freedom, dignity, and respect of the Somali people. I would also like to greet our sister liberation movement, the DFSS [Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia], which is engaged in a similar struggle and which has played a patriotic role in the campaign to free the Somali people. And above all the greatest praise and respect are due to fallen compatriots whose role will be greatly remembered in the history of the liberation. They opposed injustice and indignity and, thus, were the pioneers of our current struggle. They died a dignified death. The enemy has suffered disastrous defeats and it is obvious that the final victory will be ours. May the Lord have mercy on our fallen compatriots.

Having said that, let me now turn to the various stages the struggle went through, the SNM's objectives over the past 5 years, the victories achieved, the dilemma facing the Siad regime, and its oppressive rule over the people it governs.

Having won the battle against our external enemy, the SNM is today fighting an even worse kind of enemy. It is fighting an internal enemy. After independence, the Somali people united as brothers. At that time, the objective of that unity was to bring together all the various groups so that, as a unified force, they could plan their political, (?economic), and cultural objectives. The first governments were elected, democratic governments. However, due to many different reasons, such as corruption, nepotism, and many other factors, the Somali people lost confidence in the leadership of those they elected to office. As a result a military coup took place in 1969.

The military takeover was welcomed by the masses. Many rejoiced. The people were assured that their democratic rights and freedoms would be restored. But the few who knew Siad Barre well enough were greatly alarmed, for they were already suspicious of his motives. They knew that his motives were to strengthen his clan and those closest to him. They knew that he did not have the interests of the country at heart. Neither was he intending to correct the mistakes of the previous government. The people broke into various sections. There were those who became frightened. Others lost hope. Others fled the country. Only a few dared to challenge him. There were the reactionaries as well.

When life became intolerable, demonstrations and acts of stone throwing took place in the northwest region of the SDR. The elders, the students, children, and religious leaders made their stand known. They openly resented Siad's regime. Shortly thereafter, the birth of the SNM was declared in London on 6 April 1981. One year after the founding of the liberation movement its military wing was formed.

The SNM has scored many victories in its struggle, on both political and military fronts. Today the SNM is confident of its status as a popular movement. The SNM now has (?numerous) bases inside Somalia itself. It also has 29 branches worldwide. It has countless supporters and followers who are daily joining the ranks of the movement. It is well armed. It has an army and financial resources. It has many friends. It has faith, as well as endurance. It believes in Allah and his prophet. May peace and blessings be upon him.

SNM victories are evident in Siad's face, they are the scars on his cheek. The political instability of his so-called government is the result of the intensification of our struggle. Dissension within his Armed Forces is a result of pressure applied by us. He is now desperate. [passage indistinct] his begging missions overseas are a clear indication that, indeed, his regime is now limping, for he is constantly and shamelessly engaged in begging missions all over the world. [passage indistinct]. The SNM is fighting to restore the dignity of the masses. It is fighting for total freedom. It is fighting for the democratic principles at all levels. It is fighting for peace and equality. It is fighting for human rights, religious freedom, and the right of everybody to air their own views. It is fighting for the rights and security of women and children.

Finally, I say to you, the Somali people, that we are going through a historic moment. We are fighting for the restoration of our stolen rights. We know our dead compatriots are countless in number. ~~There is no one and those killed inside the country~~

~~Concentration camps are common~~ between Somali clans is relentlessly encouraged by Siad in order to divide us. You cannot pray freely or teach your children the Koran. It is now time to reject all forms of injustice. This minority clique will not be there forever. We call upon you to rise up against the regime and join the ranks of those engaged in the struggle.

Be victorious. God is great. God is great. God is great.

TANZANIA

Frontline States Urge 'Boer Regime' To Start Talks

EA092105 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili
0700 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam — Leaders of the Frontline States in southern Africa have called upon the Boer regime of South

Africa to take appropriate measures to end apartheid and initiate talks with nationalist leaders with the aim of giving them the right to political power and leadership.

A joint statement issued at the end of the leaders' meeting in Luanda, Angola and received in Dar es Salaam early today, reiterated the call on the Boers to release all political prisoners, including the nationalist leader, Nelson Mandela. The statement also called on the Boer regime to scrap the law banning liberation movements such as the ANC, the Pan-Africanist Congress and other groups fighting for the rights of the South African nationalists, in order to pave way for talks between the regime and the nationalist leaders.

The leaders stressed that apartheid is the main cause of the continuing violence in South Africa and called upon the Boers to end their oppressive policies, so as to avert more bloodshed. They also called upon the Boer regime to stop acts of aggression against neighboring countries and to abandon its arrogance, which is blocking the implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution on Namibia's independence.

The Luanda meeting was attended by President Ali Hassan Mwinyi, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola, who chaired the meeting, President Quett Masire of Botswana, President Samora Machel of Mozambique, President Kenneth Kuanda of Zambia, who is the chairman of the Frontline States, and Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

President Mwinyi returned to Dar es Salaam early today from Luanda.

Amin Ousting Anniversary Not To Be Public Holiday

EA091717 Kampala Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] The office of the president has announced that the anniversary of the liberation of Uganda from the dictatorial rule of Idi Amin will not be celebrated on Friday 11 April this year as a public holiday because of the situation the country has just gone through. In a press release issued in Kampala yesterday the permanent secretary in the office of the president, Mr Obbo, said government offices will operate normally on that day. A government statement will, however, be issued to mark the occasion.

CHAD

French Defense Minister Inspects Hardware 8 Apr

*LD092133 Paris International Service in French
1245 GMT 9 Apr 86*

[Text] French Defense Minister Andre Giraud inspected yesterday the French hardware and personnel stationed in Chad — reconnaissance and refuelling planes, helicopters, missiles and radar, especially those that are installed approximately 300 km north-east of Ndjamena at Moussoro — to detect the possible approach of the Libyan Air Force. The French minister also met with the pilots of the Mirages and Jaguars who are on permanent alert near their aircraft equipped with bombs and missiles. This military cooperation should develop still further: French Minister of Cooperation Michel Aurillac is also expected to pay a visit to Chad in the near future.

RWANDA

Foreign Minister Returns, Comments on Zaire Talks

*EA092234 Kigali Domestic Service in French
1115 GMT 9 Apr 86*

[Excerpt] Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Francois Ngarukiyintwali has returned home from Kinshasa, Zaire, where the second meeting of the enlarged Zairean-Rwandan Joint Commission for Cooperation was held from 6 to 8 April 1986. The Rwandan and Zairean commissions were led by the foreign affairs and cooperation minister, Francois Ngarukiyintwali and Citizen Mokolo Wa Mpombo, state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation respectively.

In the course of the joint commission's working sessions, the Rwandan and Zairean delegations thoroughly studied ways and means to strengthen bilateral cooperation in various sectors, notably: security along the common border; movement of persons and goods; trade and customs cooperation; [word indistinct] transport; agriculture; cattle rearing and fisheries; tourism; cultural, technical, and scientific cooperation; energy research; legal, social, and health cooperation; and telecommunications. The working sessions were held in an atmosphere of fraternity and perfect harmony and achieved fruitful results, the implementation of which will further contribute to implementing the desire for active solidarity and effective complementarity which are the pillars of Rwandan-Zairean relations.

ZAIRE

AZAP Commentary Criticizes Relations With Belgium

AB091202 Paris AFP in French 1904 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 8 Apr (AFP) — On Tuesday, the Zairian National Press Agency, AZAP, continued its criticism of relations between Zaire and Belgium, contrasting it to the present state of relations between France and Zaire in the field of air traffic, which are "promising a very bright future."

In a new commentary on the Air Zaire DC-8 seized at the airport of Ostende, Belgium, AZAP, citing sources close to government circles, writes that "so long as things are not clearly sorted out once and for all, there will always be ups and downs in Belgium-Zaire relations", at the very time when Andre Kempinare, the Belgian secretary of state for cooperation and development is visiting Zaire.

AZAP goes on to note that the Ministry of Transports and Communications expressed satisfaction over Air Zaire's launching on Monday of the maiden flight on the Kinshasa-Paris route, "which has become the new bridgehead of the Zairian company in Europe." AZAP adds: "The Ministry itself wants to stress the particularly warm and courteous welcome accorded the Air Zaire crew at the Paris Airport, and sees it as a prelude to a fruitful cooperation and a very bright future." Mr Kempinare, who arrived on his official visit on an Air Zaire flight due to the stoppage of the Belgian company Sabena flights to Zaire, received a very warm welcome from government officials. On Monday, the Belgian secretary of state met with five ministers, including the state commissioner for foreign affairs, Mr Mokolo Wa Mpombo, and the commissioner for planning, transports and agriculture. He also met with his Zairian counterpart, the secretary of state for international cooperation, Mobutu Nyma, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko's son, who hosted a dinner in his honor.

Sources close to Kempinare's entourage indicate that his discussions with Mokolo almost entirely centered on the current relations between Belgium and Zaire and that he informed his interlocutor of Brussels' readiness to find solutions to all existing problems. This visit, which takes place in a cordial atmosphere, is very important in finding appropriate and rapid solutions to the current strains, the same sources add.

On Tuesday morning, Kampinare left Kinshasa, along with the Belgian ambassador to Zaire, Luc Putman, for a 4-day tour at the interior in order to visit various cooperation projects. It is recalled that Belgian technical assistance to Zaire totals 4 billion Belgian francs per annum (the equivalent of 570 million French francs).

Moreover, although Sabena received no official demand to put a halt to all its activities in Zaire — apart from the publication of the AZAP communique dated Sunday — it immediately suspended them, particularly at Ndjili International Airport, which is now causing problems to the companies to which she gave technical assistance.

Informed sources also indicate that the Zairian Maritime Company (CMZ), which AZAP said on Sunday might close its Anvers offices (in Belgium), has not taken any similar decision. Around 30 percent of the traffic of CMZ to Europe is forwarded through this Belgian port, the same sources add.

Rwandan Minister on Good Relations With Zaire

*AB091738 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French
1800 GMT 9 Apr 86*

[Excerpts] Nothing clouds the relations between Zaire and Rwanda. This is what Francois Ngarukiyintwali, the Rwandan

minister of foreign affairs, said at the end of the audience he was granted today at Mont Ngaliema by the head of state. (Kima Bishifa), our reporter, spoke with him at the conclusion of his audience:

[Begin recording] [Ngarukiyintwali] Our [words indistinct] are excellent taking into account the good relations between Rwanda and Zaire. I discussed with the founding chairman the excellent relations between our two countries. I delivered a message of fraternal and friendly greetings from Major General Juvenal Habyarimana to President Mobutu. We briefly recalled his last visit to Rwanda which contributed to strengthening the friendly relations and the cooperation between our two countries.

[(Bishifa)] Mr Minister, we know that the relations between the MPK founding chairman and your head of state are excellent. But do you think that the relations are also excellent at the level of the peoples of the two countries?

[Ngarukiyintwali] The relations are also excellent at the level of our two peoples. We do not have any disputes. On border problems, the border authorities periodically hold meetings.

[(Bishifa)] Is there any problem as far as our common borders are concerned?

[Ngarukiyintwali] As far as I know, there is no border conflict.

[(Bishifa)] I was referring to the relations between the two peoples. It seems — and this is my personal view — that the Zairian people receive special treatment in Rwanda. You can deny this statement or refuse to answer the question.

[Ngarukiyintwali] If there is a special treatment reserved to Zairians in my country, it can only be a positive one. I would like to refer here to President Mobutu's visit to my country in January 1986. During this visit, the Rwandan head of state decided to seize this opportunity to release all the Zairians detained in Rwandan prisons. I can therefore say that Zairian nationals benefit from a very good treatment and if they do receive special treatment, it is a positive one. [end recording]

The Rwandan minister of foreign affairs whose visit to our country falls within the framework of the deliberations of the Rwanda-Zaire Joint Commission, was also granted an audience by Kamondongo, the first state commissioner, at his private residence in Binga.

The deliberations of the Joint Commission, which took place in Kinshasa from 6 to 8 April, were centered on trade and cultural exchanges, on security at the borders, and telecommunications. Present at the meeting were State Commissioner Mokolo Wa Mpombo of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, and Antoine Nyilinkindi, the Rwandan ambassador to Zaire. The executive coordinator reviewed with his guest the outcome of the Joint Commission meeting. Here is the Rwandan foreign minister to talk about the meeting to (Bisiminda Kinsakor).

[Begin recording] [Ngarukiyintwali] In fact, I have just held discussions with the first state commissioner and we reviewed the

outcome of the Joint Commission meeting which I have been holding with the state commissioner for foreign affairs since Sunday afternoon. We expressed satisfaction with the good atmosphere which prevailed during the deliberations, especially with regard to the specific points which were discussed. During the Joint Commission meeting, our discussions centered on the areas of trade, cultural exchanges, security at our borders, and telecommunications. We then stressed the need to strengthen this bilateral cooperation which constitutes a very important springboard for the strengthening of subregional cooperation.

[(Kinsakor)] What about the concrete results achieved?

[Ngarukiyintwali] The concrete outcome lies in the strengthening of trade by inviting businessmen to take more initiatives so that our trade may increase. The concrete outcome also lies in the possibility of strengthening cultural cooperation within the framework of exchanging students. I must also say that as far as telecommunications is concerned, contacts will continue at the level of technical services in order to facilitate telephone communications between our border networks.

[(Kinsakor)] Are you really satisfied with the outcome of the deliberations which have ended today?

[Ngarukiyintwali] Yes, I am very satisfied, especially as regular contacts among neighboring countries help in enhancing mutual (?understanding). This is very important for the development of future relations. [end recording]

Air Zaire Makes First Flight to Paris

*AB091049 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French
1800 GMT 8 Apr 86*

[Text] Following the announcement by the Belgian minister of communications that the seizure order on the Air Zaire DC-8 cargo airliner at the Ostende airport has been lifted, the Zairian authorities are of the opinion that Belgian authorities are not taking this affair seriously. The Zairian stand on the matter remains unequivocally firm. Our country will not accept any hasty decision which would not last.

As proof of this firmness, Air Zaire has conducted its maiden flight to Paris which have thus become this company's new airline terminal in Europe following its decision to close down its offices in Brussels and Ostende.

Zaire press reporters questioned the crew of the Air Zaire DC-10 by telephone. They expressed their satisfaction with the warm welcome they received from the Paris airport personnel, a warm welcome which falls within the framework of the friendship and the good relations between Zaire and France. Both sides are determined to maintain and strengthen these relations.

It should be noted that following the closure of the Air Zaire offices in Belgium, the (Sibe Airlines) Company, which was using the Zairian company's facilities, this weekend decided to put an end to all its traffic on Belgian territory.

BURKINA FASO

Cuba Offers Scholarships; Working Meeting Held

AB091044 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
0630 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Excerpt] A working meeting was held yesterday in the conference room of the Ministry of National Education between technicians of the said ministry and experts from the Republic of Cuba. The working session was held to discuss the practical modalities for the utilization of high school scholarships offered to our country by Cuba. In fact, within the framework of its cultural and scientific cooperation with Burkina Faso, the Republic of Cuba has granted our country 600 high school scholarships.

GHANA

BBC Cited on Tribal Clashes in Northern Area

AB092124 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT
9 Apr 86

[Text] The northeastern (?part of Ghana) has something of a reputation for repeated skirmishes between rival peoples. In the past there have been killings, property damage has been destroyed [as heard] and people have fled into towns and across the border into Togo. Now, there has been a fresh flareup. Here is Robin White [BBC correspondent].

[Begin recording][White] According to information reaching us, the latest bout of fighting started in early March and has continued into April. The fighting, which is between the Mobas and Kokumbas, has been going on in areas around the town of Gbonkurugu, which is on the border with Togo. It has left as many as 20,000 people homeless. According to reports, 17 villages have been burned down in the clashes; around 70 people have been killed. Crops have been burned, and there is now a chronic shortage of food and the (?destitutes) have fled into Gbonkurugu. According to our information, Gbonkurugu has trouble in sight since the fighting began. It has put enormous pressure on the town's infrastructure, and there are said to be shortages of food and water. Many people have camped around the town.

The Ghana Government has reportedly responded by sending a small force of troops from Tamale barracks. A peace-meeting was apparently organized on 2 April, and an Army captain (?brought) the warring factions together. Some kind of agreement was reached; but fears are being expressed that the government's response has not been adequate, and that fighting could break out again any time.

During previous skirmishes in northern Ghana, refugees have fled in some numbers into Togo. I called on (Ethlene Leroy) of the Catholic Relief Agency in Lome, which was involved in settling refugees last year. How has been the influx of refugees this time?

[(Leroy)] We have just received from the Ministry of Health of

the Togolese Government a request for assistance for settling about 700 adults and 300 children of [word indistinct] refugees.

[White] And how have you responded?

[(Leroy)] We have supplied several with food, with medicine, with blankets and clothing.

[White] And who is looking after the refugees at the moment?

[(Leroy)] The Togolese population has been extremely generous; most of the refugees have been incorporated into the private homes of the people in the area. It is a (?sparsely) populated area and, given the resources of those people [words indistinct].

[White] So people are not living in camps and tents in the open?

[(Leroy)] Even if they were camped in the marketplace [word indistinct] government agents, the population is coming to their assistance.

[White] (?You talked of) marketplace, in the marketplace where?

[(Leroy)] In the (?Region) of Yemboul and Kondala on the northwest border of Togo. [end recording]

GHANAIAN TIMES on U.S. Legal Aid to Plotters

AB090948 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] The GHANAIAN TIMES writes about the report that a representative of the United States Government has visited the mercenaries arrested on board a ship by the Brazilian authorities carrying arms on their way for an attack on Ghana. The official was authorized to promise U.S. legal aid for the mercenaries should they be put on trial. The paper says the clear political implication of the official's visit to the mercenaries and the promise for legal aid for them is that the U.S. Government supports the plan which the mercenaries were going to execute in Ghana.

According to the Brazilian federal police, documents of the plan of action and the instruction which the mercenaries were to carry out showed that they would have attacked military, police, and civilian targets including the airport, telecommunication facilities, and other state sensitive civilian installations. The TIMES says there seems the only harm the mercenaries could have thereby succeeded in causing, would be the destruction of life, social facilities, property, and generally terrorizing the population. The United States, by its support of the mercenaries' project, is supporting terrorism in Ghana, an act which must be condemned by the whole world.

Finance Secretary Presents 1986 Budget Proposals

AB082255 Accra Domestic Service in English
2030 GMT 8 Apr 86

[1986 Ghanaian budget proposals presented by the Secretary of Finance Dr Kwesi Botchway in Accra on 8 April — live or

recorded]

[Excerpts] Good evening fellow countrymen, the 1986 budget marks the 1st year of the second phase of the Economic Recovery Program [ERP] for the period 1986 - 1988, ERP II. This phase [words indistinct] to strengthen and build on the foundation laid over the past 3 years under ERP I through the pursuit of policy action aimed at improved management, and implementation of key economic and social programs.

While the economic policy initiative of Phase I will need to be continued, the fundamental objective of ERP II is to shift the focus of policy reform from macro-economic issues to those of structural reforms and program implementation. Moreover, given the social and economic objectives of this [word indistinct] recovery program, and the enormous resources, both human and financial required to finance pressing investments especially in the social sectors, agriculture, and rural development, the 1986 budget, like those of 1987, and 1988, must aim to mobilize substantially increased resources to stepped up revenue collection, the elimination of neutral and unproductive public expenditure, and an income policy that provides incentives for work, but also to find the right balance between current consumption and investment, between what we can say today, and what we save for development and growth.

Important elements in the policy package for 1986 have already taken effect. A new exchange rate was announced in January this year in line with our flexible exchange rate policy. This policy which we have pursued since 1983, has been based on recognition of the reality that [words indistinct] of our scarce foreign exchange resources only benefit currency racketeers, to the detriment of the productive sectors of our national economy.

Exchange rate policy which reflects the real value of our national currency ensures that official banking channels will be used more and more for foreign exchange transactions, instead of the unofficial parallel market so that the nation as a whole can benefit from increased foreign exchange availability from exports, as well as remittances from Ghanaians and non-Ghanaians abroad. But it must be remembered that the viability of the prevailing exchange rate depends, in the final analysis, on our ability as a nation to produce more of the foreign exchange requirement through increased exports, and ensure maximum cost-effectiveness in public expenditure.

The wage and salary adjustments announced alongside the exchange rate change in January this year were intended to enable the ordinary worker to cope better with the increased cost of living. But it must be remembered that wages and salaries are rewards for work, and that without the productivity needed to sustain the new levels of pay, the money we will have put into our pockets will begin to chase a decreasing stock of goods and prices would once again begin to climb up steeply. But sadly, the failure to appreciate these important truths, led to some blatantly wrong misinterpretation of the government policy, resulting in calculations which gave some groups of workers huge amounts, totally out of proportion to actual work, and certainly, more than even more hard-working employees in equivalent grades in other organizations were paid.

Government has recently issued a clarification of the guidelines, and it is for management and unions in all workplaces to take seriously a collective responsibility to ensure that the inflationary trend that in our recent past reduced the purchasing power of the working man to such unacceptable levels, are not revived.

In order to get the full (?mirror) of the problems that are hidden behind these [words indistinct] it needs to be pointed out that this year, out of a total of about 36 billion cedis requested by the various ministries and corporations for development expenditure, we have been able to provide only 13.4 billion cedis. Out of a total of 36 billion cedis legitimately required by the various ministries and corporations for developmental expenditure, we have been able to provide in this budget only 13.4 billion. The education sector required 1.2 billion cedis, but was given only (?557) million; the health sector required at least 2.5 billion cedis, but was allocated only 600 million cedis; roads and highways requested 6 billion cedis, but was allocated only 2.9 [billion cedis].

What all this means, countrymen, is that we are consuming too much of our national resources and not spending enough on development and growth. It is hoped that these (?discrepancies) in the management of public finance will be borne in mind in the much needed discussions of our wages and income policy. Government intends to discuss these issues fully and democratically with all government organizations with detailed information on available resources so that all democratic and patriotic forces can see clearly where their responsibilities lie. We will be doing the country a great disservice if we approach these issues without addressing the overall implications for our national development.

In continuing recognition of the cocoa farmer's contribution to our national economy, government has accepted the recommendations of the producer price division team, revising the producer prices of cocoa, coffee, and shea nut for the 1986 mid-crop and the 1986-87 main-crop seasons. The cocoa producer price is accordingly increased from 66,600 cedis per ton or 1,700 cedis per headload of 30 kilos to 85,000 cedis per ton or 3,550 cedis per headload of 30 kg. In addition, a production bonus of 500 cedis per ton will be paid to the farmers if at the end of the season the crop (?outturn) exceeds an agreed production target. This method of establishing production incentives will begin to be applied to all production sectors as part of the efficiency-increasing measures within the medium-term program. The prices of coffee and shea nut have also been increased to 94,095 cedis per ton to 28,000 cedis per ton respectively. This means that the producer price for a 30-kg headload of coffee will now fetch 2,757 cedis, 50 pesewas, and for a 62.5 kg bag of shea nut the producer price will be 1,750 cedis.

In industry also, our objective is to improve efficiency through higher [words indistinct] continue rehabilitation of plants and equipment for production both for the domestic market and for export. Greater utilization of local raw materials in industrial production should provide incentives for local agriculture to face the challenges of the needs of industries. To improve the availability of raw materials that have to be imported, government has decided to reduce to 20 percent tax on import of raw materials brought in under special unnumbered license. Given the investment orientation of the medium-term program government has also decided to abolish the 30 percent withholding tax

on interest on government paper, season and fixed or time deposits.

The importance of the energy sector has tended to be focused on the cost of (?paying) for crude oil imports. Since the oil price increases of the early 70s, the nation has become vulnerable to destructions in supply occasioned by a combination of resource [word indistinct], rising prices, and sometimes even political factors. We intend to make investments to secure modest levels of production of our own potential to cushion us against such destructions in the future. Already, a recent joint venture agreement signed with a foreign oil company provides further prospects for exploratory drilling in addition to the (?petrochemical) work that is ongoing. Negotiations are also going on with a number of oil companies for exploration in other offshore blocks. The program for extending electricity supplies to those areas not yet covered by the national grid is to commence this year. This will ensure that the majority of our population who have so far been deprived of access to electrical power also benefit from this major national investment. This extension should also form the basis for the development effort and help to reverse the process of deforestation.

Continued conservation and efficiency in the use of energy must become a way of life even as we seek to develop other indigenous energy sources, especially renewable energy forms such as solar energy.

A strong foundation is being laid for the continued and improved performance of the Ghanaian economy over the medium term. However, the process of sustaining the recovery effort aimed at developing an efficient self-reliant and increasingly integrated national economy requires a combination of a judicious macro-economic policy initiated at the first phase of the ERP as well as significant improvement in the implementation of policies and programs and the reordering of priorities in the allocation of our scarce resources.

Accordingly, the 1986 budget has been prepared with the objectives of:

1. Rationalizing expenditures in the public sector in order to free more resources to be channeled into the priority and productive sectors of the economy;
2. Expanding resources for a viable primary health care system;
3. Expanding resources for improved quality education at all levels with emphasis especially on primary education and functional literacy;
4. The restructuring of (?enterprises) and redeployment of personnel to achieve higher efficiency;
5. Generating employment outside the public sector by adopting appropriate industrial and trade policy measures;
6. Gradually restoring [word indistinct] to levels consistent with the demand for productivity without jeopardizing the growth and investment objectives of our medium-term programs. Macroeconomic targets for 1986 include a 5-percent increase in GDP, the gross domestic product, and 15-percent rate of inflation.

The main features of the 1986 budget as compared to the

(?outline) of the 1985 budget are as follows:

There is 115-percent increase in revenues, these are reckoned at 85.2 billion cedis as compared to 40.3 billion cedis in 1985. The largest increases — both absolute and proportional — will come from taxes on international trade.

Secondly, there is an 88-percent increase in expenditures, which are estimated at 90 billion cedis as compared to 47.8 billion cedis in 1985. But current expenditures rise 6 to 8 percent.

Thirdly, capital expenditures more than doubled, rising from 9.4 billion cedis in 1985 to 26.1 billion cedis in 1986. A noteworthy feature of the capital expenditures is that net lending to enterprises with state participation will be nearly tripled with the view to strengthening their capitals for augmenting efficiency in their operations.

Thirdly [as heard], a special efficiency fund of 1 billion cedis has been set aside to help finance specific measures aimed at (?wheeling) productivity in selected segments of the public sector.

Total revenues are estimated to rise by 111.5 percent from 40.3 billion cedis in 1985 to 85.2 billion cedis in 1986. The rises result from a rising income, expansion in the volume of trade, adjustments in (?inflation) rate, fall in the price of imported crude oil, and a widening of the tax [word indistinct] to reduce evasion.

The relative share of taxes on international trading factors rises from 39 percent of the total revenues in 1985 to 40 percent in 1986. These factors are projected to rise by 19 percent from 16.7 billion to 34.4 billion cedis. Taxes on imports rise 2.5 fold while cocoa revenues nearly also doubled. The rise in import taxes results from a projected expansion in the dollar value of the nonpetroleum imports and the effect of the cedi rate change implemented in January 1986. Petroleum imports are not taxed and will remain untaxed.

In 1986, cocoa exports are expected to increase by 18 percent due mainly to the anticipated increase in the volume of cocoa shipments from 187,000 tons in 1985 to 214,000 tons in 1986.

A new range of excise duty rates are also to be implemented this year and the details of these will be published in the main budget document. A summary of the major items of expenditures is presented [words indistinct] in the main budget document. From this, it will be observed that total expenditure is projected to rise by 88 percent from 47.8 billion cedis in 1985 to 90 billion cedis in 1986.

Major policies and administrative actions planned for 1986 are reflected in the allocations to main budgetary items. There is a further proportionate reduction in current expenditure as the share in total expenditures falls from 83 percent in 1984 and 80 percent in 1985 to 70 percent in 1986.

Capital expenditures will more than double rising from 9.4 billion in 1985 to 26.1 billion [cedis] in 1986 bringing their share to 29 percent of the total.

Apart from the increase in the provision of the resources, two

important features deserve to be highlighted. Net lending which was raised nearly 2 and 1/2 times in 1985 has been nearly tripled in 1986. This is in continuation of the government's policy to strengthen the capital base of state enterprises with the view to making them self-financing to break their dependence on budgetary advances.

As a result of the wide-ranging revenue deficit, and [words indistinct] the budget deficit is sharply reduced from 7.5 billion in 1985 to 4.7 billion in 1986. Domestic financing will be raised from increased resource mobilization and the borrowing from the banking system will be maintained at levels consistent with our overall macroeconomic objectives.

On balance of payments, it is estimated that in 1986, available foreign exchange resources including the country's own earnings, inflows under private and official loans will amount to \$1.4 billion. Total payments covering debt service, other (?contractual) obligations, services and transfers will amount to \$677.7 million. Allowing for \$26 million reduction in arrears, the surplus of receipt overpayments will be available for meeting Ghana's import requirements on a CIF [cost, insurance, freight] basis and will amount to \$776 million. This figure falls short of the estimated import requirements of \$840.7 million CIF by \$73.7 million implying that in addition to the expected increases, an extra financing of \$73.7 million will be required over a year. Export receipts are estimated at \$760.6 million in 1986 compared to \$633 million in 1985 reflecting an increase of 20 percent.

In order to ensure a more effective harnessing of all inflows of foreign resources, better coordination of the various sources and a clear basis for allocation will be established through a foreign resource allocation committee which will be a clearing house for all these inflows. The disbursement of foreign exchange for import will thus be put on a more definite and reliable basis.

Countrymen, the aim of our medium-term program is to create a structure of social relations that would give the freest possible (?rise) to the development of our productive forces. We hope through the development of these productive forces rather than through utopian proclamations to liberate the creativity and initiative of our people and to lift their cultural level by creating the material conditions for a systematic assault on poverty, illiteracy, and disease. Within the bonds of our history, we (?see constraints) and we see the limitations. But our vision must (?fasten) [words indistinct] to be free. The necessary process of first creating national wealth and then enjoying its fruit requires clear policies and programs for transforming our environment into viable centers of production and ensuring the efficient provision of basic social services. These are no easy tasks. As we usher in this second phase of our recovery program, we must all pull ourselves together and rededicate ourselves to the very urgent task of national development. Let us forget the mistakes of the past and make a new beginning in the (?tread) of patriotism and renewed national resolve. Thank you and good night.

LIBERIA

100 Pupils Injured in Recent Demonstrations

AB091426 Paris AFP in English 1402 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Monrovia, April 8 (AFP) — Soldiers firing shotguns and wielding whips seriously injured about 100 pupils during a recent demonstration here by public school children, local press reports said Wednesday quoting student representatives.

The independent *SUNTIMES* newspaper quoted the head of the student committee of the Monrovia Consolidated School System, Kai Morris Toteh, as saying the clashes erupted March 18 and 19 as pupils were "peacefully" demonstrating in favor of striking teachers demanding higher pay.

Liberian authorities said that 25 soldiers were injured by students rioting pupils who went from one private school to another forcing their colleagues out of classes chanting, "no public school, no private school."

The government said the pupils left damage to property estimated in the thousands of dollars in their wake.

BBC Interviews Press Secretary on Inquiry

MB081134 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 8 Apr 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Liberia's President Samuel Doe yesterday set a 5-member special committee to investigate allegations by the leader of the recently formed 4-party opposition coalition that a fake coup was being prepared against it. Last Friday, the coalition's chairman, (Gabriel Kokhole), said the fake coup was in the making to implicate, discredit, and eliminate the leadership of the opposition.

A number of politicians from the opposition and the ruling party have been invited to sit on the committee and Bishop (Alfred Reed) has been invited to chair it.

On the line to Monrovia, Robin White asked the presidential press secretary, (Patrick Khume), what the terms of reference of the inquiry would be:

[Begin recording] [(Khume)] Well, the term of reference for this committee, which was set up by the government yesterday, is to begin with to invite Mr (Paulet) to the sittings and is to prove beyond all reasonable doubt the allegations made against the government. The commission also has the power to invite any government official, or any citizen for that matter, whom the committee might feel would be in the position to assist them in their investigations.

[White] so, if the committee wanted for instance to interview the president, could they do that?

[(Khume)] Well, the president is also a citizen. I mean, he is the

first citizen of the country. He is also a government official as well. I think the president would be in the position to do that because the president wants this thing to be cleared so that people can see for themselves whether Mr (Paulet's) allegation is true or not.

[White] But presumably the government is vehemently denying Mr (Paulet's) allegations?

[(Khume)] Yes, I mean, such allegations are very serious, when you accuse the government of any nation of (?plotting a coup) to involve members of the opposition. This is a serious charge against the government, and I think the government wants to make sure that our name is clear. That is the reason why the president has set up this committee.

[White] Is there a sense in which Mr (Paulet) himself is on trial for having made the allegation in the first place?

[(Khume)] This is no trial. This is no trial at all. you shouldn't make any mistake about that. This is just an investigation and an ordinary inquiry, commission of inquiry, to see whether he is saying the truth or not, because he thinks that he has his facts and when the time arrives he can prove it.

[White] I asked because I'm wondering what might happen if his allegations are found to be untrue and he would ... [change of thought] would he then be in trouble and might be arrested?

[(Khume)] Well, I'm not in the position to say that. I mean, if he says something that is not true, I mean then you yourself know exactly what the implications are. The first thing is that people will know that most of the things Mr (Paulet) has been saying to a large extent are not true, and then secondly is there any legal implications where he should be charged or not, I think he will have to face the consequences for what he has said.

[White] Now, you have invited to sit on it this panel a bishop and also a member of the opposition as well. Have they in fact agreed to sit on this inquiry?

[(Khume)] Well, they were (?reading) the letters we have sent to them. The bishop has conferred with the minister of state and we are making available for him the statement that was made by Mr (Paulet) and also several other things that he has requested. So, I can say that the bishop has accepted. I'm sure [words indistinct] general will accept, likewise Mr (Kallieskop) and Mr (Oscar Kweahr) as well.

[White] I'm wondering if they might not feel that they are in some way sitting on a kangaroo court against Mr (Paulet)?

[(Khume)] Well, I don't know where you got the kangaroo, because this is no court, Robin. I'm saying that his, I mean, is an ordinary case of inquiry to find out whether [words indistinct] saying or not. I mean, these are not, these are no kangaroo courts. I think they are going to accept it. [end recording]

NIGERIA

Foreign Minister Departs for Congo 9 Apr AB091957 Paris AFP in French 1848 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Lagos, 9 Apr (AFP) — The Nigerian minister of external affairs, Bolaji Akinyemi, left Lagos on Wednesday for Brazzaville within the framework of efforts by his country to try and find a solution to the Chadian conflict, it was learned in the Nigerian capital. He will be in the Congo for 2 days. The Nigerian minister has already made similar trips to France, Libya, Chad, and Cameroon.

Further Reportage on Foreign Policy Conference

2d Day of Discussions AB081933 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] The All-Nigerian Conference on Foreign Policy entered its second day today at the National Institute for Policy and Strategic Studies, Kuru. Our correspondent covering the conference reports that many papers on the subject were presented at today's session.

[Begin Emerua recording] The level of discussions so far is [word indistinct] of the fact that when given the opportunity, Nigerians can find their way on any given issue, be it domestic or international.

Papers that featured today discussed Nigeria's bilateral relations with countries in Asia and the Pacific, the Middle East, Europe, America, and the Caribbean. Nigeria's relations with her neighbors, Nigeria and southern Africa, the superpowers, OAU, as well as her membership and role in international fora like the Commonwealth, the United Nations and its specialized agencies, ECOWAS, and the Nonaligned Movement, were also considered.

The National Association of Nigerian Students, represented by Mr Festus Okoye, said that what was needed was a foreign policy that was more dynamic, not abstract, but [word indistinct] and experienced, and an expression of the country's status as an independent nation. He stated that a desirable foreign policy must be sought that would not only promote national interests, but that of the continent of Africa, so as to fuel decolonization movements. The students said that the country's foreign policy right from the day of its independence had made a [words indistinct] of ad hoc action, depending on where the pendulum was swinging to and the interest of the ruling class [word indistinct]. They feel that for there to be a virile foreign policy, the economy must be disentangled from the (?cloak) of imperialism and multinationals.

The deputy secretary general of the Commonwealth, chief Emeka Anyaoku, remarked that foreign policy issues must be credible not only to the compatriots who took interest in it but also to those outside the country, government, and people to which the policy was directed. He said that the goal of our foreign

policy must include the strategy for making the country the gateway to the black [word indistinct] and their people in their struggle. [words indistinct] Nigeria to become a natural [word indistinct] to be consulted by any country wanting to be associated with the affairs of Africa, and the black people everywhere. He expressed the hope that the conference would be able to recommend a clear-headed definition of the national interest to be defended and promoted through our foreign policy [words indistinct] guidance for those whose job is that of formulating and implementing the country's policies.

In his own paper, Prof Adenkule Ajala, believed that Africans should be able to feed themselves before thinking of anything else. He therefore suggested the setting up of a continental economic council to ensure the implementation of general agricultural programs, a committee of African external debts, and a committee of intra-African [words indistinct] [end recording]

Plenary Session Ends

AB091837 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] The plenary session of the All-Nigeria Conference on Foreign Policy ended today. Its business will now be conducted at committee levels.

SENEGAL

President Diouf Receives FRG Defense Official

AB092143 Dakar Domestic Service in French
2000 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Peter Kurt Wurzbach [parliamentary state secretary at the FRG Ministry of Defense] arrived in Dakar this morning for a 24-hour official visit to Senegal. He was received in audience this afternoon by President Abdou Diouf who decorated him with the Order of the (?Lion). After the meeting, the FRG parliamentary state secretary, who had in the morning inaugurated a children's hospital at Joal and presented medical equipment to the military hospital at (?Rocam) spoke to our reporter Momodou Fall about the significance of all these activities.

[Begin Wurzbach recording in German fading into French translation] The relations and cooperation between our two countries are good. As far as our Armed Forces and myself are concerned, we make up only a small section of the cooperation existing between our two countries. I believe that each new part

that is added to the cooperation strengthens it, and this is why, as you already mentioned, we inaugurated the children's hospital at Joal. [end recording]

SIERRA LEONE

Radio ELWA: Church Memorandum 'Attacks' Economy

AB092233 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] President Momoh's of Sierra Leone honeymoon period, it appears, is over. Since his takeover from Siaka Stevens last year, he has got a considerable support. But he is in the middle of a tussle with the IMF who, as usual, demands tough conditions such as the floating of the local currency in exchange for a loan. And now perhaps surprisingly, the churches have (?waded) into the argument with a 9-page memorandum attacking the government's handling of the economy and the business community as a whole. From Freetwon, Carlo Kamara cabled this report:

[Begin Kamara recording] In their recommendation, the United Christian Council, representing Sierra Leone's churches, have severely criticized a number of businessmen and commercial enterprises. The memorandum calls on the government to prohibit immediately all businesses using foreign currency. We feel, they said, that such dealings are against the law and they are sure ways to discredit the value of our currency, the leone. The churches named (Somato) and (Yosback) tours as two companies currently allowed to do business in foreign currency within Sierra Leone.

In their memorandum, the churches have also criticized the government gold and diamond offices, the GGDO, and claimed that the operations, management, and location of the GGDO are causing considerable concern. [end recording]

TOGO

France's Guy Penne Concludes Visit, Departs

B091427 Lome Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] French presidential adviser for African Affairs, Guy Penne, left our capital this evening. He was seen off upon his departure from the Lome Tokoin International Airport by Ato Koffi Omega, member of the Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation.

ANGOLA

Reportage on Frontline States Meeting in Luanda

Meeting Opens With Statements

MB081704 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Report with recorded statements by President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos on the opening of the Frontline States summit at the Futungo de Belas in Luanda on 8 April]

[Text] Good afternoon, this is the Angolan National Radio reporting team directly from the Futungo de Belas: The summit meeting of the Frontline heads of state and government convened to examine the situation in this subregion of our continent has begun here. We are reporting directly from the meeting hall where Dr Kenneth Kaunda, the current chairman of the Frontline States who convened the meeting, pronounced the following words:

[Begin Kaunda recording — in English followed by passage-by-passage translation into Portuguese; processed from Portuguese] I should like to thank comrade chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola and the entire leadership of the party, the government, and all the people of Angola, for the warm reception which has been accorded us. At this point, it is not my intention to say much except to ask our host to welcome us. Comrade President, I invite you to welcome us. [applause, laughter] [end recording]

[Begin dos Santos recording — in Portuguese followed by passage-by-passage translation into English; processed from Portuguese] Esteemed Comrade President Kenneth Kaunda, the current chairman of the Frontline States, esteemed heads of state and government, heads of delegations from the ANC and SWAPO, Comrades:

It is for Angola a great privilege and an honor to have today in the fatherland of Agostinho Neto important delegations from Zambia, Mozambique, Tanzania, Botswana, Zimbabwe, and also from revolutionary South Africa and fighting Namibia. We should like to take this opportunity to thank such distinguished representatives of the peoples of southern Africa for their presence here in Luanda. This is not the first time that we have met. We have already had a series of meetings of the Frontline States in a number of capitals in our region.

Today, our meeting is taking place here in Luanda, and according to tradition, I think that we are once again going to examine the burning issues of southern Africa — the problem of Namibian independence and the struggle being waged by these heroic people to achieve that objective, the problem of apartheid and the struggle mounted by the South African people to acquire their rights, democracy, liberty and peace, and the problems faced by the countries of our region, victims of imperialist acts of aggression, particularly by the racist South African regime in their criminal policy of destabilization with a view to replacing the

legitimate governments with the puppets of both imperialism and South Africa itself.

Angola, as always, expresses its readiness to cooperate with all the delegations at all levels to crown our meeting with success. I feel this is also the feeling of all the delegations and of all heads of state. As in the past, we think that we will find ways to reinforce our militant and fighting solidarity and strengthen the struggle waged by the oppressed peoples in our region. The whole world is watching southern Africa at present because of the dangerous evolution of the situation in southern Africa, particularly following the change observed in the U.S. policy toward Angola as well as Namibia, South Africa, and the sovereign states of southern Africa, which are constant victims of aggression by the apartheid regime.

I would like to wish the visiting heads of state a good stay in the People's Republic of Angola. Yours will be a brief stay but this is not your first visit and will not be the last. We feel that even this year, we will still meet in a bigger forum not only to deal with political issues but also to deal with economic and development issues of our area. I would also like to take this opportunity to say that Angola is open. Angola is a southern African country, a member of SADCC, a member of the Frontline States, and it will always be an honor for us to welcome at any time delegations from any country of our region wanting to visit us. Accordingly, apart from warmly welcoming you here, we are also extending our invitation to you so that you may visit us more often, and I wish every success to our deliberations. Thank you very much. [end recording] [applause]

[Begin Kaunda recording in English followed by passage-by-passage translation into Portuguese; processed from Portuguese] Thank you very much Comrade President. Before we ask our various militants from various parties of the Frontline States, I want to say, Comrade President Samora Machel, that although we have, from our respective countries, sent messages of condolences on the occasion of the loss a number of your nationals and cadres, we want at this summit to remember those condolences.

Our condolences go to the ANC on the death of a leading cadre who [words indistinct] the revolutionary Frelimo government was buried in Maputo. We last met there at our summit when we said farewell to our dear colleague and comrade in our common struggle, Mwalimu Julius Nyerere. Today, we once again met in another revolutionary capital in order to continue to review the events in our southern African region. We pay tribute to all the militants who have fallen during this period — those who have fallen in all our countries at the hands of counterrevolutionaries. These counterrevolutionaries are supported by forces that are mighty, strong economically and militarily. They are forces which are strong because for centuries they have exploited the black masses. Africa is determined to (?defend itself), no matter how long the struggle might take. The forces of reaction are supported by those who are still the exploiters of the continent. In the past, when imperialism rode high, might was right. Today, in the whole world — East, West, North, South — right is becoming mighty. That is why we gain courage and find encouragement in the fact that while 10 years ago Luanda was a citadel of imperialism, today we are meeting here. Maputo, where we met previously, was a citadel of imperialism. Even Harare, then

Salisbury, was citadel of imperialism. All this is because right has become might — the people have taken power. We do not expect those who have plundered Africa for centuries to give up easily. We must turn right into might by the way we organize ourselves. The fact that we are meeting here, the fact that heads of state have left their capitals with their ministers and other comrades to come and meet here, is demonstration of our determination. Accordingly, we say that the darkest hour comes before the dawn. May we hope that what we are facing now, the difficulties that confront us, are a sign of good news to come. This means that we must stand united [words indistinct]. It means that we must continue to fight together within countries and among countries. Comrades, we would like to send a message to the apartheid regime in Pretoria that the people of Africa have never been against whites. We have said this time and time again. The lesson is in Zimbabwe where Ian Douglas Smith continues to live in peace under the dynamic leadership of Comrade Robert Gabriel Mugabe, the man he detained for over 10 years and and after killing 45,000 people. Africa through Robert Gabriel Mugabe has forgiven that man.

What has Botha got to fear from Oliver Tambo and all other ANC leaders, those in exile, those in detention, after what we have seen in Zimbabwe. We have seen a forgiving voice in Maputo, and we have also heard this forgiving voice in Luanda. [Words indistinct] in South Africa, they must accept the line followed by the world that now it is clear that apartheid is dead, that there will be no more state of emergency, that the lifting of emergency in South Africa today does not mean that it will be replaced by more draconian law, and that they will unban the ANC and all other political organizations. We demand that they release immediately Nelson Mandela and all other patriots of South Africa and after that, they must initiate dialogue which will lead to a situation where all people will be equal before the law. We equally demand that the UN Resolution 435 be implemented without further delay and all the unrelated matters like the withdrawal of Cuban troops in Angola must be done away with because they are irrelevant. UN Resolution 435 must be implemented. If they don't do it, the escalation of [words indistinct] in Namibia and in South Africa will cover the whole of this region. We want to spend our time developing ourselves economically, politically, scientifically, and technologically instead of spending our time developing in the matters of defense and security. This is how we should develop at all time. President Botha is delaying us, destabilization of Angola [words indistinct] in failure. He can't succeed. We ask him to change now because the will of the people is strong. Comrades, I wish the conference every success. Thank you very much. [end recording]

Communique Condemns UNITA Aid

MB091443 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 9 Apr 86

["Final Communique" of the Frontline heads of state summit held in Luanda on 8 April]

[Text] The summit of the heads of state and government of the Frontline States was held in Luanda, capital city of the People's Republic of Angola, on Tuesday, 8 April 1986. The summit was attended by His Excellencies President Jose Eduardo dos Santos,

of the People's Republic of Angola; President Quett Masire, of the Republic of Botswana; President Samora Moises Machel, of the People's Republic of Mozambique; President Ali Hassan Mwinyi of the United Republic of Tanzania; President Kenneth David Kaunda of the Republic of Zambia; and Prime Minister Robert Gabriel Mugabe of the Republic of Zimbabwe. Also present were Mr Tom Nkobi, national treasurer of the ANC of South Africa, and Sam Nujoma, president of SWAPO.

The summit reaffirmed that the main cause of the conflict in southern Africa continues to be apartheid, and that if it is not completely eradicated, but only reformed in order to make it more acceptable, apartheid will perpetuate instability both in South Africa and Namibia and will aggravate the prevailing instability in southern Africa. The heads of state and government discussed in particular the present development of the situation in South Africa, taking into account the recent declarations of the racist government. They also discussed the continued acts of aggression by South Africa and the destabilization against the neighboring countries in the region and the illegal occupation of Namibia by the South African regime, as well as the problem of its independence.

On South Africa, the heads of state and government expressed their concern over the deterioration of the situation in that country, which results in the loss of lives and destruction of property. They noted that South Africa failed to take advantage of all peace initiatives presented to it regarding a peaceful solution to the racial problem it is facing. They further noted that if this attitude of the racist regime was left unchecked it would bring about a racial conflagration with consequences for the entire subregion. The summit appealed to the Pretoria regime to accept the demands by the international community with a view to adopting concrete measures designed to abolish apartheid and enter into direct negotiations with the legitimate leaders of the oppressed people of South Africa. Accordingly, the summit reiterated its appeal for the immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners, including Nelson Mandela, and the lifting of the ban imposed on the ANC and the Pan Africanist Congress and other patriotic organizations in order to create an atmosphere that could lead to dialogue.

On the acts of aggression and destabilization by South Africa against its neighbors, the summit deplored such unprovoked acts, particularly the financial and military support South Africa gives to the armed gangs in Angola and Mozambique and the dissidents in Zimbabwe and other southern African countries. They noted with indignation that far from solving the problems of the region, these acts constitute a serious threat to peace and stability in the region. The summit appealed to the racist Pretoria regime to stop the acts of aggression and destabilization against the countries in the region, and the unconditional withdrawal of its troops from southern Angola.

The heads of state and government of the Frontline States examined with concern the situation created by the U.S. Administration toward the People's Republic of Angola and noted that in supporting the apartheid regime and the appendage forces grouped in the so-called UNITA, the American Government has lost its credibility as a broker, compromising its role in the process of negotiations leading to the rapid implementation of the UN

Security Council Resolution 435/78. Accordingly, they strongly condemned the official reception accorded by the U.S. Government to the ringleader of UNITA armed gangsters who, in the service of Pretoria regime, commit the most condemnable terrorist acts against the Angolan people and their government.

The Frontline heads of state and government considered the Reagan administration's action as a gross and inadmissible interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Angola contrary to the international norms governing relations among independent and sovereign states. The summit noted that the assistance rendered by the United States to UNITA gangsters has resulted in the retrogression of all efforts that the international community has mounted for the peaceful solution of the problems of the region. Thus, the heads of state and government deplored this U.S. action, which the United States tries to place within the framework of East-West confrontation, and appealed to the Reagan administration to renounce its decision to grant assistance to UNITA bandits. In this context, the summit expressed its total solidarity with and unequivocal support for the people of Angola and their government.

With regard to Namibia, the heads of state and government of the Frontline States deplored the impasse facing the issue of Namibian independence in conformity with the UN Resolution 435/78. Accordingly, they took note of the date, 1 August 1986, proposed by South Africa to begin implementing the resolution. However, they reiterated their rejection of attempts to link the independence of Namibia to the withdrawal of internationalist Cuban troops from Angola.

Having noted the seriousness of the situation in southern Africa, they concluded that the solution of the conflict in the region necessarily entails the eradication of the inhuman and immoral system of apartheid and appealed to the international community to apply increasing pressure of different kinds on the racist South African regime including the imposition of comprehensive compulsory economic sanctions in accordance with Chapter Seven of the UN Charter as a way of forcing the racist Pretoria regime to conform with the resolutions adopted by the United Nations.

The summit hailed the ANC of South Africa and SWAPO of Namibia for their victories in the struggle for independence, liberty and justice for their respective countries.

Their excellencies the heads of state and government expressed their appreciation and gratitude to the government of the People's Republic of Angola for the holding of the summit in spite of the difficult circumstances prevailing there.

Cabinda Power, Water Sabotage Reported

MB090700 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 9 Apr (KUP) — At 2100 on 4 April 1986 a water pumping station situated on the Lukolo River, 2 km from the city of Cabinda, and a power station were simultaneously sabotaged. The city of Cabinda is presently without water and electricity.

Cuban Cooperation Committee Meets, Signs Document

MB091638 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] High-ranking Angolan and Cuban officials have analyzed the development of bilateral cooperation between the two states in the political, economic, and social fields. The Angolan-Cuban commission for bilateral cooperation met in Cabinda and Luanda on Friday [4 April] and Sunday [6 April] respectively. The talks ended with the signing of a document by Antonio dos Santos Franca Ndalo, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau, on the Angolan side and by Jorge Risquet, member of the Cuban Communist Party Politburo, on the Cuban side.

In the meeting, the two delegations approved several agreements to strengthen ties between two states and to extend cooperation to new areas such as defense in order to help Angola face the stepping up [words indistinct].

Jorge Risquet was received in Luanda by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the Angolan head of state, to whom he delivered a message from Commander Fidel Castro, president of the Council of State and Council of ministers.

Dos Santos Appoints New Provincial Commissioners

MB071500 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] The president of the Republic, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, yesterday issued 12 decrees continuing the government reshuffle began at the beginning of this year.

The Angolan head of state appointed Comrade Antonio Joao dos Santos as deputy minister of external trade. After relieving some people from their posts, Comrade Eduardo dos Santos appointed Comrade Marques Manokapui Bassovava as Huambo provincial commissar and chairman of the Military Council of the 4th region, Comrade Joao Manuel Concalves Lourenco as Benguela Provincial Commissar and chairman of the Military Council of the 7th region, and Joao Baptista (Andonce) as Moxico provincial commissar and chairman of the Military Council of the 3d region.

The Angolan head of state also appointed Comrade Mussolino Jose Carlos Mussa as Bie provincial commissar and Paulo Teixeira Jorge as Cuanza Norte provincial commissar.

The president of the republic dismissed for administrative reasons, Comrades Noe da Silva Saude as Cuanza Norte provincial commissar, Joao Ernesto dos Santos Liberdade as Huambo provincial commissar and chairman of the Military Council of the 4th region, Kundi Payama as Benguela provincial commissar and chairman of the Military Council of the 7th region, and Ludi Kissassunda as Malanje provincial commissar and chairman of the Military Council of the 9th region.

MPLA, UNITA Said Preparing for 'Decisive' Battle
LD072208 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese
 1815 GMT 7 Apr 86

[From the weekly "Cape of Good Hope" program]

[Excerpts] In Angola they are taking their places for the coming battle. The MPLA and UNITA are massing their forces for a battle which is believed will be decisive. At the end of this month the FAPLA will unleash an offensive [words indistinct] with the participation of Cuban troops and Soviet military advisers. The UNITA rebels will be deploying sophisticated U.S. arms for the first time, in particular, the land-to-air Stinger missiles. To their rear will be almost 20,000 South African soldiers who could invade Angolan territory at any time to assist UNITA.

Luanda is massing an important number of soldiers for the major offensive that is to begin at the end of this month at the end of the rainy season and that will (?hit the targets) in May or June. Military success is fundamental for the MPLA and a resounding military victory will be the vital oxygen to permit the Angolan Government to attempt to confront the economic catastrophe foreshadowed by the fall in oil prices. Our correspondent in Johannesburg, Joao Santarita, depicts the scene for the presence of the military forces:

In southern Angola the final preparations are being made for a military offensive that could have vitally important consequences for the future of Angola. According to our sources, the army of the Angolan Government is preparing an offensive against the cities of Cangamba and Gago Kotinyu now in the hands of the UNITA rebels, starting from the cities of Mazombo, Lucusse, and Lumbala. These three cities, now in the hands of the government forces, were captured from the rebels in September last year. However, it is further to the south that the real battle for the control of southern Angola will take place. There government forces are preparing for their second attack on Mavinga, a city in UNITA hands that has strategic importance as it could be considered the gateway for an attack on the rebels' general HQ in Jamba.

It is worth evaluating Mavinga's importance. A military expert revealed here for the first time that the human losses in the last offensive in September last year were, in his words, enormous. In the abortive attack on Mavinga, the MPLA used four militarized brigades — nearly 1,200 men in each — backed up by anti-aircraft guns and armored cars. On 1 October last year, UNITA forced the MPLA to retreat after receiving what an RSA Government source called material and humanitarian assistance from South Africa — what in fact took the form of aerial attacks against the MPLA advance. What is important to note, said the military expert, is that in that attack in September last year, UNITA suffered 2,000 losses, including 500 dead. The FAPLA forces are reputed to have suffered 2,500 losses altogether, including the dead, wounded and, to use his words, deserters. Six tanks, 26 armored cars, 6 anti-aircraft guns and 8 [word indistinct] aircraft were destroyed during the September attack, which will soon to be repeated.

Military experts have said that the attack on Mavinga will be carried out in a pincer movement starting from Cuito Cuanavale

where the MPLA has been massing military forces. According to South African sources, some Soviet pilots of MIG-23's have recently been seen in the city. Just as in September it is expected that the Lomba River, where the offensive was halted last year, will constitute one of UNITA'S principal lines of defense. It is also known that the MPLA now possesses 10 brigades in Moxico Province, where an offensive against Cangamba and Gago Kotinyu is expected, and at least 10 brigades in Cuando Cubango province, where Mavinga is located.

LESOTHO

Military Government Denies Coup Rumors
MB091526 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
 1500 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Members of the Lesotho Defense Force surrounded the offices of the country's Department of Youth Affairs and the Women's Bureau in Maseru today, giving rise to rumors in the city about a coup attempt against the government of Major General Metsing Lekhanya.

The rumors have been denied by the Military Council. Our correspondent in Maseru reports that the Women's Bureau and the Department of Youth Affairs were seen as political wings of the former Jonathan government. Gen Lekhanya has placed a ban on party political activity in Lesotho since coming to power.

BBC Reports Army Loyal
MB091712 London BBC World Service in English
 1615 GMT 9 Apr 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There were reports from Lesotho yesterday that there had been some kind of coup plot at the weekend against the military government of Major General Lekhanya, which only seized power in January when Chief Jonathan was toppled. The report said that some 26 military men had been arrested but the Lesotho authorities are now vigorously denying it. From Maseru, (John Mukela) reports.

[Mukela] According to a top military source here, the reports of an attempted coup plot at the weekend were totally without foundation and as far as he is concerned the army still remains loyal to the government of Major General Lekhanya. He said the reports may in fact have been confused with the High Court appearances on Monday this week of 23 army soldiers charged with involvement in the 17 January mutiny led by General Sehlabo Sehlabo, 3 days before General Lekhanya's take-over. The 23 army men have since been in detention, pending current courts martial hearings, and these are likely to continue for some time. The military spokesman says that Major General Lekhanya's new government is in complete control. This could be exemplified by the fact that the major general celebrated his 48th birthday with a quiet party on Monday night.

Soldiers Appear Before Court Martial for Mutiny
MB091244 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT
 9 Apr 86

[Text] Twenty three soldiers of the Royal Lesotho Defense Force appeared before a court martial presided by Mr Justice Peter Mofokeng on Monday this week. The accused appeared on charges of mutiny on 17 January before the overthrow of the previous government. The accused were led by the late Colonel Sehlabo who died in hospital whilst in detention. The inquest continues.

NAMIBIA

2 SWATF Men, 23 SWAPO Said Killed in Skirmish
MB100700 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1951 GMT
 9 Apr 86

[Text] Windhoek, April 9 SAPA — Two members of the SWA Territory Force died in a skirmish with SWAPO insurgents in northern SWA/Namibia yesterday, the SWATF announced in Windhoek tonight.

Twenty-three insurgents were killed in the same armed encounter by the security forces. The SWATF members killed were Corporal N. Kavari, 23, and Rifleman Kalimba Dominikus, 23.

The SWATF said in a statement that 60 SWAPO insurgents had been shot dead in the last 15 days in various skirmishes in northern SWA/Namibia, bringing to 250 the number of insurgents killed since the beginning of the year.

Last year, a total of 599 SWAPO insurgents were killed in action by the SWA/Namibian security forces, according to official statistics.

The SWATF said two SWAPO "detachment" commanders and a political commissar were among those killed in the latest actions.

One insurgent blew himself up with explosives while another was killed when he accidentally detonated an anti-personnel land mine which he was priming.

Since the beginning of this year five SWAPO insurgents had lost their lives in this manner which "indicates poor training in this subject," the SWATF said. The security forces had also seized and destroyed quantities of SWAPO armaments, the SWATF statement said.

Report Urges Replacement of Racial-Based Authority
MB081806 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1514 GMT
 8 Apr 86

[Text] Windhoek, April 8, Sapa — SWA/Namibia's controversial proclamation AG 8 is to be abolished and the territory divided into a number of administrative regions, in terms of recommendations tabled in the SWA/Namibian National Assembly today.

The recommendations, contained in a report of a committee on national unity, were presented by the minister of national health and civic affairs, Mr Moses Katjiuongua.

The report recommends that proclamation AG 8 — which provides for the institution of ethnic second-tier authorities — and all similar legislation be scrapped as soon as legislation for a new political and administrative structure has been completed.

It recommends that experts be coopted to the committee to work out the modalities and details and report back in time for the National Assembly to take a final decision before June 17, which will be the first anniversary of the SWA/Namibian transitional government.

The committee will pay particular attention to the abolition of laws on racial classification, the introduction of non-racial income tax by individuals, the opening to all races of state-run educational institutions, the institution of non-discriminatory medical services, the holding of non-racial municipal elections country-wide this year, and the application of funds and assets held by various government authorities in the national interest.

The report was signed by the Labour Party, the Rehoboth Free Democrats, The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, The SWA National Party, The SWA national Union and SWAPO-Democrats.

They comprise the parties in the National Assembly and observers believed approval to be a mere formality.

uf subjectSOUTH AFRICA

Members of U.S. Committee on RSA Criticized
MB091227 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1153 GMT
 9 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 9, SAPA — Members of the American Advisory Committee on South Africa, two of whom arrived in Johannesburg yesterday, have been criticised by the Institute of American Studies at the Rand Afrikaans University (RAU) as being active supporters of anti-South Africa programmes in the United States.

A memorandum from the Institute said one of the committee members, Mr Owen Bieber, President of the International Union of the United Auto Workers, was actively involved in the boycott of Shell products in the U.S. because of the company's involvement in South Africa.

The Institute said Mr Bieber has taken part in demonstrations outside the South African Embassy in Washington.

It said other members of the committee are or were actively engaged in U.S. civil rights activities.

It also noted that a member of the Bureau for Public Diplomacy, a group also mandated to investigating changes in South Africa's internal policy, Mr Douglas Holladay, has said the bureau must find new ways to engage U.S. energies in the struggle for change

in South Africa. He has asked for a diplomatic posting to South Africa.

The 12-member committee was appointed in September by the U.S. secretary of state, Mr George Shultz, and it must report back to President Ronald Reagan by January.

Yesterday the committee's joint chairmen arrived in Johannesburg for talks with government supporters and opponents.

They are Mr Frank Cary, the chairman of the IBM corporation, and a former secretary of transport, Mr William Coleman.

Several more committee members are expected to arrive in South Africa in the next 10 days, while others are expected later in the year.

The committee comprises Mr Cary; Mr Coleman; Mr Bieber; Mr Griffin Bell, the minister of justice in the Carter administration; Mr John Dellenback, president of the Christian College Coalition and a former congressman; Mr Lawrence Eagleburger, a former deputy minister of foreign affairs; Dr Timothy Healy, president of Georgetown University; Mr Vernon Jordan, a former president of the National Urban League; Dr Helene Kaplan, chairman of the Carnegie Corporation and Barnard College; Mr Roger Smith, the chairman of General Motors; The Rev Leon Sullivan, author of the Sullivan Code and a director of General Motors; and Dr Franklin Thomas, president of the Ford Foundation.

Suzman Near Support of Sanctions, Disinvestment
MB091552 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1445 GMT
 9 Apr 86

[Text] House of Assembly, April 9, — The Progressive Federal Party (PFP) MP for Houghton, Mrs Helen Suzman, said today she would drop her anti-disinvestment and anti-sanctions campaign unless the government made "really positive steps to dismantle apartheid."

Speaking in the budget debate, she said she had "in no way" changed her attitudes about sanctions and disinvestment but that "I will not go on fighting for a lost cause unless the government gets up off its butt and does away with apartheid."

"I can tell honourable members that it is a totally lost cause these days to campaign overseas against sanctions and disinvestment ... I speak from personal experience."

"Unless really positive steps are forthcoming from the government, action and not just rhetoric, repealing acts and not just appealing advertisements, I, for one, shall stop banging my head against a stone wall."

Mrs Suzman said it was becoming clearer day by day as the Parliamentary session proceeded that MPs from the governing National Party (NP) "Live in their own dream world, insulated against the pressures mounting up from inside the Republic and also from outside the country."

"Government members are apparently blissfully unaware that if the present trend continues, South Africa will end up internally in a situation approximating that of Northern Ireland and, externally, effectively isolated from the entire Western world."

Another delusion which apparently lulled the government members into a sense of false security was their conviction that the world was not really serious in its threat to impose "punitive sanctions" against South Africa.

NP members were still relying on their long-held belief that the country's importance to the Western world as a bastion against communist imperialism, and its vital sea route, would protect it against punitive action.

They were, however, ignoring the fact that the visiting EEC delegation last year had already called for stronger measures against South Africa, that the U.S. congressmen who had paid a similar visit recently were determined to tighten restrictions, and that the report of the Commonwealth EPG [Eminent Persons Group] was likely to be "highly unfavourable."

"I would also lay odds that President Reagan's advisory committee will not find much to gladden their hearts during their stay here either," she said.

The government should also not lapse into a stupor of false security because the U.S. State Department and the British Government had rejected Bishop Desmond Tutu's recent call for disinvestment and economic sanctions against South Africa.

"More and more is South Africa faced with economic, academic and cultural isolation from the Western world ... soon we will sit lonely as a cloud at the foot of the African continent."

She had been warning the government for seven years that South Africa would be engulfed by a tidal wave of punitive measures unless it at least desisted from outrageous and provocative actions and started to dismantle apartheid.

"For the last time I make that appeal again," she said, and called for a halt to pass law arrests; a moratorium on the influx control system which the government said would be gone in July; the release of political detainees; and the abandonment of consolidation proposals which belonged to the "discarded Verwoerdian nightmare," among others.

"In short, let us have reconciliation and not provocation. Let us have a permanent respite from actions that enrage and incite and play right into the hands of the extremists who are building up so much influence in the townships because of these actions, and on the positive side, in heaven's name, let's see progress in repealing apartheid laws," she said.

Parliament was already into the second half of this year's session but opening Central Business Districts in some cities was in fact the only positive action the government had taken so far.

Only one piece of legislation indirectly affecting apartheid had so far made its appearance — a bill to deregulate and cut down

red tape hampering small businesses — and it had been sent to its relevant standing committee.

Nothing else has appeared as yet to meet the urgent needs of the country if it is to avoid really punitive measures and even more imperative, to defuse the explosive situation enveloping the townships across the length and breadth of the Republic.

"Where is the white paper on pass laws that we hear of in the lobby and the legislation on citizenship ... what has happened to them?"

Mrs Suzman said she wanted to warn that the current unrest was not the same as that which had started in Soweto in 1976 but receded into an "uneasy but manageable quiescence."

"This is 1986 and we are involved in a low-key civil war, with rebellious young blacks convinced that victory is around the corner if only they can keep up the pressure, since the entire world appears to be on their side."

If a climate for negotiation was to be created, and something done to counter the growing strength of anarchistic organizations, the government had to "get a move on" and give an earnest indication of its intention to dismantle apartheid.

It should do this by repealing laws denying freedom of association, freedom of movement and due process, all of which were laws that should never have been put on the statute book in the first place.

"Only then will we be able to tackle the crucial issue of political participation for all citizens ... only then will we be able to claim we have indeed made progress towards dismantling apartheid, and only then will South Africa stand a chance of avoiding the imposition of punitive measures from the rest of the world, she said.

Criticizes Funeral Restrictions

*MB091832 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1500 GMT
9 Apr 86*

[Text] House of Assembly, April 9, SAPA — The "ludicrous" restrictions laid down by the police and magistrates for funerals of blacks killed in unrest were in fact an "open invitation to civil disobedience which is eagerly accepted on every occasion", Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Houghton) said today.

Speaking in the budget debate, she said nobody took the slightest notice of the orders — which among others restricted the number of people allowed to attend a funeral and prohibited political speeches or the display of banners, posters and flags — which brought the law itself into ridicule.

She called on the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange "to in heaven's name instruct police and magistrates to desist from laying down ludicrous conditions to be adhered to at such funerals."

"Doesn't the government realise that ipso facto every funeral of this nature turns into a huge mass political rally, and it is an exercise in futility to try to prohibit them or to impose unenforceable restrictions?"

Mrs Suzman said she also wanted to "recommend that every National Party MP should make it his business to attend one of these funerals, heavily disguised as a human being."

"Nothing will bring home to him more sharply just what the mood of his black compatriots is... and maybe the delusion that the present unrest is but a passing phase, readily controlled by tough police action, will be dispelled once and for all."

Officials Refuse To Disclose PAC 'Death List'

*MB100551 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2208 GMT
9 Apr 86*

[Excerpts] Cape Town, April 9, SAPA — The names of the black leaders on the "death list" of the Libyan trained PAC [Pan Africanist Congress] assassination squad arrested in South Africa over the Easter weekend "will probably never be revealed," police sources disclosed today.

Government sources were guarded on whether Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and other homeland leaders were prime targets of the two arrested PAC hit-men.

Bureau of Information Chief Mr Louis Nel said the government was aware of the identity of some of black leaders the insurgents had been sent to "eliminate" but he refused to disclose their names. Asked if the Chief Buthelezi was one of these, he said he could not "remember" if he was on the list.

Later a senior government source declined to confirm or deny that the KwaZulu leader was on the list, saying that the disclosure of such information could tip off the PAC leadership which cell had been arrested.

Mr Nel said that the two arrested were part of group of 150 PAC insurgents who received political training and training in use of weaponry in 1982 in the Libyan capital of Tripoli.

In addition, the government had information that another group of 107 PAC guerillas had undergone military training in Benghazi in Libya "as far back as 1976."

Questioned on whether the government knew if any of the remaining 148 (of the group of 150) were in South Africa, Mr Nel said he knew that "some" PAC insurgents were in the country "but I cannot say what the exact factual situation is."

Mr Nel would not be drawn on whether those arrested were part of a larger group and he stressed that it was "impossible to give a correct reading" on whether other members of the original 150 trained in Libya were in the country.

The minister would not say where in South Africa the two PAC

members had been arrested. Asked when they had entered South Africa, he said the insurgents were still being questioned by the police.

Today's disclosures on PAC training and military activity came as a surprise to many observers as the armed struggle against the South African state has been dominated by the ANC for several years now.

According to the annual SAP report published today the number of acts of terrorism rose from 56 in 1983-84 to 86 in 1984-85. During these two periods the percentage of cases solved declined from 71.4 percent to 53.5 percent.

The report noted that organization such as the ANC, the SACP and, "to a lesser degree," the PAC, were "prominent in this threat to the state."

George Fires Blacks, Will Demolish Hostel, Shacks

*MB090634 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2015 GMT
8 Apr 86*

[Text] Cape Town, April 8, SAPA — In moves to "curb unrest" in George, the local municipality has fired 215 black workers, will demolish their hostel today, and will in future only employ workers from the coloured community.

In addition, 150 squatter shacks adjacent to the Lawaaiikamp squatter camp are earmarked for demolition — the approximately 500 residents of Lawaaiikamp have been given until April 16 to pay rent arrears — failing which legal action will be taken against them.

The National Party MPC [Member of Provincial Council] for George, Mr George Kellerman, has been negotiating in vain between the town council and black community leaders to find a solution.

Mr Kellerman could not be reached for comment tonight, but black community leaders said he was "sympathetic to our trouble" and was "doing his best to help us."

But the town clerk, Mr Carel du Plessis, confirmed today that despite Mr Kellerman's intervention, "the 215 workers who have stayed away from work since last week because of unrest are being dismissed."

He said that "they were staying in our compound and now we are going to demolish that hostel because otherwise they will just move in again. "We have decided to only employ coloured workers from now on because every time there is unrest, the blacks stayed away."

He confirmed that the rent in Lawaaiikamp — which has no sanitary services and only has four taps serving the entire community — was R13.45 a month per household.

"The whole purpose behind this exercise (the rent arrears evictions and the demolition of shacks) is to get the people of Lawaaiikamp to move to Sandkraal," where "self-help" stands

have been provided and where residents will have to build their own houses, Mr Du Plessis said.

Residents alleged yesterday that there would be no difference between Sandkraal and Lawaaiikamp, as squatter shanties would be erected in Sandkraal, save that sandkraal was "further away from the white town."

Le Grange Responds to PFP MP on Guguletu Deaths

*MB081733 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1457 GMT
8 Apr 86*

[Text] House of Assembly, April 8, SAPA — A "person or persons" had escaped when police shot dead seven alleged ANC terrorists in Guguletu on March 3 this year, the House was told today.

The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said in reply to a question by Mr Tiaan Van der Merwe (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Green Point) that the person or persons fled from the scene when the shootout began.

The police were trying to identify those who had not subsequently been arrested. They had received no information that he or they belonged to the ANC.

Mr Le Grange also said the post-mortems on the seven dead men had been completed and that the cause of death of each was found to be gunshot wounds.

All of them had gunshot wounds in the head, Mr Le Grange said, but he was not prepared to furnish details of these wounds until the inquest had taken place.

The police had information on when these persons became members of the ANC and on which part or formation of the ANC they belonged to.

Some of them had been trained as "terrorists" in South Africa and others abroad between May 1985 and December 1985. This training had been conducted by the ANC. Mr Le Grange said it was "neither the policy nor the custom" to make known the nature of the evidence that the police had on the training.

BBC Reports Police Serve Notices on Journalists

*MB091118 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 8 Apr 86*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] A number of journalists in South Africa are in trouble with the authorities over their reporting of an incident early last month in Guguletu, a black township outside Cape Town. Security forces claim that they ambushed and shot seven members of the outlawed ANC on a mission.

That version has been disputed and journalists have talked to family and friends of the victims who denied that they were ANC members and claimed that they were executed in cold blood after

giving themselves up.

One of the journalists who is in trouble is Tony Weaver, who reported the incident for us. Robin White asked him exactly what kind of trouble he was in.

[Begin recording][Weaver] This afternoon a major (?assessor) of the Criminal Investigation Department arrived and served notices on myself and Chris Bateman, who is our crime reporter, saying the charges (?are being) investigated against us under Section 27b of the Police Act. Now, the Police Act, that particular section, specifically refers to anything which is either broadcast or reported which the police allege untrue and which brings the police into disrepute.

[White] Now, what could happen to you under these charges? Could you be arrested or sent to jail or what could happen?

[Weaver] Well, if they go ahead and if we're found guilty, the maximum penalty is a fine of 10,000 rand, that's roughly 3,300 pounds, or 5 years in jail. There is no minimum sentence as far as we know but for a first offense I really have no idea what could happen. We could well be arrested at this stage. As I said, they're just investigating the charges against us. They haven't indicated yet whether or not they're going to go ahead with them.

[White] So, do you take the police seriously or do you think this is all part of intimidation of the press in South Africa?

[Weaver] We certainly take the charges and the allegations very seriously, but at the same time it is part of an ongoing series of acts against the press, and particularly against the *CAPE TIMES*. Chris Bateman, who has been charged with me, has been refused. He is our crime reporter but he has been told that he may no longer speak to the police. In fact, the police will not speak to any of us at the moment. We have got a series of charges against reporters on the paper, including another charge under the Criminal Procedure Act against myself, a charge against one of our photographers for taking a picture of a policeman with a soldier making an arrest a charge against our political reporter (Brian Mussah) for being illegally at school premises during the state of emergency, plus a charge against our editor Tony Heard for quoting a banned person, namely Oliver Tambo, the leader of the ANC. [end recording]

Cape Town Students Demonstrate Against Police
MB081728 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1615 GMT
 8 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 8, SAPA — About 900 Alexander Sinton Senior Secondary School pupils marched around the school building and held placards today in protest against the questioning by police of a matric pupil and two former pupils.

A pupil, Henry du Plessis, 18, and former pupils Fadia Gasnola, 18, and Shumaiz Medell, 18, were detained early today and released after questioning.

The demonstration took place at about 12.30 pm after pupils met to discuss their reaction to the detentions. Pupils lined up against

the school fence inside the grounds, holding placards saying "hands off our teachers," "release all detainees" and "stop victimisation."

The demonstration lasted for about 15 minutes, after which pupils returned to the school hall for another meeting.

In a statement, the Alexander Sinton Students Representative Council [SRC] said pupils strongly condemned the detentions.

While most other coloured high schools appeared to be normal after reopening for the second term today, Alexander Sinton's deputy principal, Mr Nabil Swart, said the detentions had angered pupils.

The youngsters parents told him the policemen had carried a list of names of pupils for whom they were searching.

He said police had also visited the home of the SRC chairman, who was out at the time.

At Hlengisa higher primary in Nyanga pupils yesterday made a pyre of exercise books given free to pupils for the first time.

The regional circuit inspector of the Department of Education and Training, Mr P.J. Scheepers, confirmed the incident. Books were also burnt at the Beaufort West Primary School.

He said the number of pupils who turned up at three high schools in Cape Town's black township — I.D. Mkize, Langa and Crossroads no 3 — rose by 100 today.

Numbers at Fezeka High were fairly constant (693 compared with 702 yesterday) but at Sizamile High in Nyanga they had dropped to 400 today from 593 yesterday.

At Simon Hebe High in Paarl only 73 pupils turned up today, compared with 189 yesterday.

Heunis Admits Government Arming Councillors
MB091558 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT
 9 Apr 86

[Text] The government has admitted it has armed a large number of community councillors. This has emerged in Parliament in response to questions by the opposition. This report from Patrick Cull:

[Cull] Two hundred and forty five community councillors have been armed with guns by the government since 1984, according to the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis. Mr Heunis said in reply to a question from the MP for Johannesburg North, Mr Peter Soal, that the decision had been taken in 1984 to arm community councillors for reasons of self-defense. Weapons issued to them include 9 mm Parabellum pistols and .25, .32 and .38 pistols and revolvers. Mr Heunis said the arming of community councillors was an ongoing process with some 20 percent of the 1,277 councillors already armed.

Herstigte Leader Urges Shooting Curfew Violators

*MB090702 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2225 GMT
8 Apr 86*

[Text] Johannesburg, April 8, SAPA — A curfew should be placed on all black townships and "those who disobeyed must simply be shot," Mr Jaap Marais, leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party said at a meeting in the Johannesburg City Hall tonight.

Calling on the government to curb unrest, Mr Marais said at the Herstigte Nasionale Party meeting that roadblocks should also be set up countrywide to stop the movements of those who promoted unrest.

Mr Marais said the unrest was American-inspired because the aim of constructive engagement was to destroy white power and bring in black majority rule.

"It is not only the communists who want to destroy south Africa, but the Western powers also want to promote the interests of the communists in this country," he said.

South Africa was in a typical communist war situation, said Mr Marais, but it was only because South Africa refused to cut off economic and transport aid to its neighbours that it could not win the war.

"We have lost thousands of men in the border war in South West Africa since 1976. We could easily destroy SWAPO were it not for the political limitations imposed by Mr P.W. Botha.

"The tragedy is that we need not fight this war. If only government would carry out its threat to send back all foreign workers, and if only it would close its borders to Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and other African countries, these countries would not last a month," he said.

What right had the Frontline States to call for economic sanctions against South Africa when they were benefiting from South Africa's infrastructure; and how could South Africa maintain its self-respect when it helped countries which harboured terrorists who launched attacks on it, he asked.

On the reform process, Mr Marais said the current talk of reform made black people believe they could do anything without being punished.

They had created liberated zones in the townships by destroying the authorities — and this was part of a communist takeover, he added.

"Their next step will be to bring commerce and industry to a halt, after which they will attack, murder and kidnap whites," he said.

Mr Marais said Mr P.W. Botha was responsible for the attacks on black people by white vigilantes.

"If Mr Botha does not adhere to democratic rule, by paving the way for South Africa to have a black president when he has no mandate to do so, then he must not expect us to adhere to democratic rules," he said.

NP Paper Says Revolutionaries Stirring White Hate
*MB081045 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0845 GMT
8 Apr 86*

[Text] Cape Town, April 8, SAPA — Revolutionaries were successfully turning white concern and fear into hatred and anti-black violence, the *NATIONALIST*, official organ of the National Party [NP] says.

"Revolutionaries are succeeding in this goal with many whites," a front-page report under the headline "Where to SA?" said. It said the unrest situation was the main reason for the party's decision to call a Federal Congress in August.

"Nobody in South Africa wishes to commit suicide. Therefore cooperative co-existence is the only alternative."

Emotions had to be curbed and the future considered soberly. People must know and understand why the government was doing certain things and where it was going.

Although the unrest was confined to black areas, it led to concern and anguish in the hearts of many whites.

"That is precisely what the revolutionaries want," the paper comments. "What is more, they want white fears to turn to anger, thus making peaceful coexistence and cooperation between South Africa's population groups impossible.

"That is why they plant land mines on white farms and in white shopping centres. With many whites the revolutionaries succeed in this Satanic goal.

"The results are seen when angered whites want to take the law into their own hands and blast away coldbloodedly at innocent blacks as happened at Pietersburg and Krugersdorp and elsewhere.

It was to be seen in the thousands of whites who stream to AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] meetings to reveal in racial hatred stirred up there.

Three Opposition Parties Reject Appropriation Bill
*MB080748 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 8 Apr 86*

[Text] The three most important opposition parties in Parliament have rejected the appropriation bill at its second reading. The Progressive Federal Party spokesman on finance, Mr Harry Schwarz, said during the second reading debate that the budget had no benefit for the overwhelming majority of the population. He moved an amendment asking that the budget not be approved before the government cuts down inefficiency and wasting money and abandon its policy such as apartheid, which has brought the country to an all-time economic low.

The New Republic Party's finance spokesman Mr Derrick Waterson also opposed the second reading and supported Mr Schwarz's amendment. He said the budget did not address the inflation problem and did not create confidence in the country's

financial future. Mr Jan van Zyl of the Conservative Party said the second reading could not be approved unless the government could give the assurance that it could restore law and order in the country and that it would not implement power sharing with black people before it received a mandate to do so by means of a general election.

The chairman of the National Party study group of finance, Mr Charles Simkin, said the budget made millions of rands available for upliftment work. He said the country's First World economy had never before been harnessed to such an extent in involving the Third World component. He denied that nothing was being done for the poorer section of the population.

Additional on Shooting Death of Lamontville Youth

*MB090628 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2056 GMT
8 Apr 86*

[Text] Durban, April 8, SAPA — A 13-year-old schoolgirl, Miss Prudence Mngadi, died in Durban hospital from gunshot wounds today after police opened fire on pupils at Lamontville's Bantuvukani primary school near Durban.

The girl's death was confirmed by a spokesman for King Edward VIII Hospital, who said several other schoolchildren had been treated for gunshot wounds and discharged.

A police spokesman in Pretoria said there had been police action in Lamontville but was unable to confirm Miss Mangadi's death. He said according to his report a pupil had been slightly wounded and taken into custody.

Miss Prudence Mngadi of 1354 Lushozi Road, Lamontville, was admitted to hospital in a serious condition and died shortly afterwards. It is understood about nine other pupils were admitted to hospital with gunshot wounds after the police action.

The co-ordinator of the Lamontville Crisis Committee, Mrs Florence Mkhize, said pupils had grievances with the school's principal, Mr Christopher Langa, relating to stationery. A school spokesman said the principal called the police after classrooms were stoned.

Winterveld Funeral Cancelled; Police Patrol Area

*MB090822 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0805 GMT
9 Apr 86*

[Text] Pretoria, April 9, SAPA — The [words indistinct] of eight of the 11 Winterveld people who were killed when Bophuthatswana police opened fire on a group of people who were attending a meeting in the area has been cancelled.

A spokesman for the Mabopane-Winterveld Crisis Committee, Mr Gilbert Mahlangu, said the Bophuthatswana police refused to release seven of the eight bodies. "We have sent a delegation of priests to speak to the police with the view of having the bodies released, but they were unsuccessful," Mr Mahlangu said.

Col M.A. Molope, divisional commissioner of the police in the

Odi/Moretele area, said yesterday as far as he knew no mass funeral was supposed to take place today. He said burial of the dead would be arranged by families of the deceased.

Winterveld was quiet but tense today. Many people did not go to work, apparently heeding a stayaway call to attend the funeral. Police and army personnel were patrolling the area.

Some people were seen streaming to the stadium where the funeral service was to take place. Most of them were not aware of the cancellation of the funerals.

Umtata Reports 3 Shot by Police in Winterveld

*MB101058 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT
10 Apr 86*

[Text] The death toll in townships around the country continues to grow with reports of another five fatalities. Winterveld community leaders claim at least three people were shot dead when Bophuthatswana police opened fire yesterday on a crowd of marchers. Winterveld residents reportedly took to the streets in protest against a refusal by police to release the bodies of 10 unrest victims for burial.

A man was shot dead early this morning by police near a school on the West Rand. Police say while patrolling the area they spotted a group armed with petrol bombs at the school and that they shot the man as he was about to hurl a bomb. The others are said to have escaped. And at Katlehong near Springs on the East Rand a man died after he was stoned and set alight.

Police Kill 1 in Foiled Krugersdorp School Attack

*MB100925 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0918 GMT
10 Apr 86*

[Text] Krugersdorp, April 10, SAPA — A black man was shot dead early this morning when he was about to hurl a petrol bomb at a white technical school in Randfontein on the West Rand.

A spokesman for the police at Krugersdorp said about six blacks were at the Jan Viljoen Technical High School in main Reef Road, armed with petrol bombs.

Police, who were patrolling the area spotted the group at about 2.20 am and shot the man as he was about to throw the petrol bomb. The others escaped, the spokesman said. Police have launched a search for the men, and have taken possession of petrol bombs.

Police Say Soviet Mine Used in Johannesburg Blast

*MB100956 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0952 GMT
10 Apr 86*

[Text] Pretoria, April 10, SAPA — The SA Police has not yet identified the man killed in yesterday's lunch-hour bomb blast in Vrededorp, Johannesburg, a SA Police Public Relations Directorate spokesman said in Pretoria today. The victim's body was badly mutilated, making identification difficult.

It had been established, however, that a mini-limpet mine of Russian origin had been used, the spokesman said.

It is speculated that the mine exploded prematurely when the man activated its time-delay mechanism in a public toilet near the Braamfontein railway station, where he intended taking it.

Police Issue Latest Unrest Situation Reports

Late 9 April

*MB091813 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1804 GMT
9 Apr 86*

[Text] Pretoria, April 9, SAPA — Following is the SA police 7 pm unrest situation report:

"The following incidents of unrest occurred from 8 am this morning:

"Late yesterday evening a mob of blacks in Soshanguve near Pretoria stoned a police patrol in the area, causing damage. One black male was arrested in this incident.

"At Bridgeton near Oudtshoorn during this morning a business concern was extensively damaged by arsonists.

"During this morning a mob of arsonists destroyed school books and desks at the Khalipani Secondary School near Nelspruit.

"During this morning at Akkerville near Witbank, a classroom of the Elukhhanaweni High School was damaged by arsonists.

"During this morning at Lamontville near Durban, the Bantubukhazeni High Primary School was extensively damaged by arsonists.

"During this morning a mob of stone-throwing blacks also stoned a private vehicle in Lamontville, causing damage. One black male sustained injuries in this incident. There was no police involvement in the incident and there were no other injuries or arrests reported.

"During this morning a mob of stone-throwing blacks stoned a private vehicle in Sebokeng, causing damage. Two youths were arrested in this incident.

"In Vereeniging, this morning, members belonging to the Xhosa movement intimidated scholars of the Mapila School. There was no police involvement in the incident.

"In the same area a mob of stone-throwing blacks stoned a private delivery vehicle, causing damage. Two black youths were arrested in this incident.

"This morning at Ikageng near Potchefstroom a mob petrol-bombed a bus, causing damage. "In the same area, a mob petrol-bombed another bus, causing extensive damage. Three black females and one black male were arrested in this incident.

"At Sebokeng, this afternoon a private car was extensively

damaged by arsonists.

"During this afternoon at Atteridgeville near Pretoria a mob of arsonists set fire to a bus, causing extensive damage.

"During this morning a mob of blacks set a fire to a bulldozer in Duncan Village near East London. There was extensive damage. Four black men were arrested in this incident.

"In the same area this afternoon, a mob set fire to a private vehicle. It was extensively damaged. No arrests or injuries were reported.

"During this afternoon a horrifying attack and an appalling crime occurred at Katlehong near Springs when a mob attacked a black man. First they stoned him and thereafter set him alight. Police are investigating."

Early 10 April

*MB100630 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0626 GMT
10 Apr 86*

[Text] Pretoria, April 10, SAPA — Following is the SA police 8 am unrest situation report:

"The following incidents of unrest were reported overnight:

"At Mamelodi, near Pretoria, a private vehicle and a bus were stoned and slightly damaged.

"At Langa, near Uitenhage, two delivery vehicles were extensively damaged when they were set alight.

"At Ikageng, near Potchefstroom, three buses were slightly damaged when they were stoned.

"At Zwide, near Port Elizabeth, municipal police fired a revolver at a mob when the development board offices were petrol-bombed. No injuries were reported. During another incident, municipal police used shotgun fire when a private home was stoned. No injuries were reported.

"At Tantje, near Grahamstown, a man was arrested when a mob stoned a police vehicle.

"At Soweto (WWR) [Witwatersrand] a private vehicle was destroyed when a mob set it alight. A man was arrested when a mob destroyed a post office vehicle by setting it alight.

"At Alexandra, near Randburg, the Gordon Combined School was extensively damaged by arsonists.

"At Ackerville, near Witbank, a private vehicle was destroyed by arsonists.

"In the black residential area Wesselton, near Ermelo, a youth was slightly injured when a vehicle was stoned by a mob."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

Revolution Versus Evolution

Jonathan Faith comments in a column on page 14 of the 6 April issue of *THE SUNDAY STAR* that there are two options for South Africa: evolution or revolution. If a full-scale civil war were to develop which put the full weight of the white defense and security machine against blacks, "thousands of well-armed whites would take the law into their own hands and kill black people indiscriminately. Hundreds of thousands of people -- white, black, coloured and Asian -- would be killed. The victors would be left with the burnt-out husk of a once prosperous country. Except for the ruling elite, the civil war would have destroyed everything everybody was fighting for." Whether intentional or unintentional, Bishop Tutu's call for punitive sanctions against South Africa "is a step towards revolution," Faith says. For if Tutu honestly believes that sanctions will serve the cause of peaceful change, "then he is as ignorant of history and of white attitudes as most whites are of black attitudes."

Buti Defends Role

In an article on page 15, Alexandra Mayor Sam Buti denies accusations that he is a "leader nobody wants," and says this claim was made during the township unrest "when people were emotionally charged." He says he and the town council "are not stooges" of the government, and that the community liaison committee he headed only opted for municipal status when it became clear the committee did not have legal status with the government and could not negotiate to borrow money for township improvements. Buti's goals are to achieve freehold rights, proper housing for all and proper infrastructure -- roads, schools, parks -- for the community. "I am a civic leader, and I see myself involved locally in the liberation of my oppressed people. But that means that I don't have the mandate to negotiate constitutional affairs and that is why I cannot negotiate on any statutory council. My advice to the government is to unban the ANC and to give it recognition." His message to the outside world: "impose selective sanctions on South Africa that are aimed specifically at shaking up the white government."

No Financial Security for Retirees

"Only nine percent of South Africans who reach retirement age do so with financial security," the paper reports on page 2 of its "Finance" section. "The others remain economically active or become a burden to the state."

Campaign To Save Zondo Expected

"We can expect an international campaign to save the life of Andrew Zondo, the Amanzimtoti bomber who killed five innocent people and injured at least 45," Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 5 April says in an editorial on page 6. However, "Zondo received a fair trial, in accordance with the high standards observed by our judiciary." He "deserves to hang for what the judge described as a 'ghastly crime.'" An act of terrorism like the Amanzimtoti bombing "cannot be tolerated in any civilised state -- and would not be tolerated by any of the countries which customarily condemn us."

Whites Leave Marlboro

"Some white businessmen have already left Marlboro, the sub-

urb bordering with Alexandra township after numerous attacks and others remain only because of their lease agreements," Simon Hoff reports on page 9. One businessman said that he had installed shatter-proof glass after three petrol bombs, stones, and bricks had been thrown through his windows box "he believes the attacks on white-owned businesses in the Marlboro area are motivated by crime rather than politics."

Dead Policemen Honored

"Sixty-five policemen of all races who died during the past year in the execution of their duty were honoured yesterday at the third annual memorial service at the police memorial at the Union Buildings, Pretoria," Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 7 April reports on page 4. "The number of policemen killed in action had increased since last year -- mostly as a result of the unrest in various parts of the country."

CITIZEN on Black Boycott of Games

"The opening of the South African Games at Ellis Park on Friday evening was a resounding success despite the boycott by black bands, singers and sports followers," the paper says in an editorial on page 6. "By refusing to participate -- the Games opening was at one time linked to the Johannesburg Centenary, which is being boycotted -- the black artists merely denied themselves the opportunity to take part in a splendid occasion when sport and sportsmen were honoured." However, the black athletes who participated in the games "deserve our thanks for not joining the boycott."

CITIZEN on Terrorism

Commenting on "the tendency in the West to regard terrorism selectively, condemning some terrorist activities and condoning others," in a second editorial on the same page, *THE CITIZEN* says "there is no difference between planting a bomb under a seat in an airliner or planting a bomb in a crowded shopping centre in Amanzimtoti two days before Christmas, which is what an ANC bomber did, killing five people and injuring at least 45. Terrorism kills indiscriminately and no terrorist movement, whatever cause it espouses, should be tolerated by civilised countries."

Call To Withdraw NUSAS Support

"A call was made at the weekend on parents of students at Witwatersrand University to consolidate forces and pressure the university council to cut off its financial backing for the campus branch of the National Union of South Africa Students [NUSAS]," the paper reports on page 13. John Lambson, former president of the Transvaal Teachers Association, founder of the South African Teachers Guild, and now convenor of the University Freedom of Speech Association, said "it's the half-baked, callow liberals of NUSAS who are behind all the trouble at Wits."

Kagiso Residents Protest Shootings

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 7 April reports on page 1 that "5,000 residents thronged the local stadium and resolved to resume the boycott on white-owned shops" after four youths were shot and others arrested in Kagiso near Krugersdorp on the weekend. A spokesman for the Krugersdorp Residents' Organization, which convened the meeting, said "the youths were shot near the cemetery when police forced people out of cars travelling to the graveyard." A police spokesman in Pretoria said "it was

possible people were injured and others arrested" during the funeral, but he had not received the police situation report from that area.

6 Killed in Grenade Incident

A second article on page 1 reports that "at least six people" were killed in a hand grenade incident in Phalaborwa. "Residents believe Zimbabwean dissidents and Mozambican rebels were responsible for the attack." Police have confirmed the incident.

Suzman Warns of Isolation

David Braun reports on page 1 that Mrs Helen Suzman has warned that "unless dramatic action is taken by Parliament during the rest of this session to scrap discriminatory laws, she fears the danger of total isolation of the country." Suzman said the government must "shake itself out of its confusion and euphoria" to repeal discriminatory legislation and take major steps to resolve the crisis. The three months of Parliament left "are the equivalent of South Africa's D-Day," she said.

Health Plan Criticized

A report on page 3 says health experts have warned that proposed changes in the control of health administration will cause the collapse of medical services. A spokesman for the Ministry of Constitutional Development and Planning has said legislation on a scheme to divide health services between "own affairs" and "general affairs" was imminent. Medical experts have predicted the plan would be a "bureaucratic nightmare", leading to a Third World-type service with lowered standards, inefficiency, massive expenditure on new administrations and serious ethical problems."

Release Mandela Threatens Boycott

The Release Mandela Campaign has warned that "any action by the government against Mrs Winnie Mandela 'would precipitate an immediate and total consumer boycott and mass stayaways'" in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging [PWV] area, says a report on page 6. "A spokesman said the PWV boycott would involve all the major unions and could spread to the whole country."

STAR on Race Classification

Although the government "has come to accept the need to abandon apartheid, it still seeks to shelter its supporters by allotting political rights on a racial basis," *THE STAR* says in an editorial on page 10. "But classifying people into racial groups for political purposes is a major obstacle — perhaps an insurmountable one — to reform." The government must seek new devices for safeguarding civil and political rights, "devices that do not provoke revolt, but encourage the practice of democracy," and which "do not perpetuate race discrimination in a different guise."

Government in Trouble

Bruce Cameron comments on page 11 on the government's seemingly stalled efforts to hold discussions with black leaders and says: "More and more it appears the only thing that will break the logjam of negotiations will be the release of security legislation prisoners such as Nelson Mandela, the unbanning of the African National Congress and a concerted effort by the government to get rid of apartheid legislation."

He says that "the overall impression given by members of the government is that they know they are in serious trouble without answers. They know the tricameral system is merely a stopgap; that they have already lost control in many townships, that getting agreement from a few compliant homeland leaders can no longer be called negotiation and that tinkering with the current system will not be the answer."

He adds that there is "loose talk in political circles of elections being suspended or postponed to allow the government to institute reforms which would normally a white right-wing backlash."

Bus Boycott To Continue

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 7 April reports on page 1 that West Rand residents resolved at a mass meeting held at the Kagiso Stadium to continue their boycott of Greyhound buses until their demands are met. Among the demands residents said had to be resolved were fare issues, shelters at bus stops, and problems involving taxi companies.

Tragedy in Bophuthatswana

An editorial on page 4 notes that the petrol bombings of the houses of black leaders in Winterveldt "show the direction in which violence has progressed in many parts of the country." It urges the South African Government not to "sit back and watch the tragedy unfold in Bophuthatswana. Most of us have always said the so-called homeland was still part of South Africa despite the bogus independence given to Chief Lucas Mangope."

Zondo Courage Praised

In the "On the Line" column on page 6, Aggrey Klaaste says while it is "difficult to defend the courageous young Andrew Zondo who has been sentenced to death five times" for the Amanzimtoti bombing, at least the boy was courageous enough to admit to the deed. "Young Andrew Zondo could have been my son Or yours. He could have been my brother. Or yours. He is in death row now. I do not think any civilised country would do such a thing to one so young."

Council By-elections Denounced

The Lekoa Town Council "is inviting candidates to stand for by-elections in 12 wards where councillors resigned or died during the unrest in the Vaal Triangle," says a report on page 7. A spokesman for the Vaal Association condemned the call, saying: "These people are only interested in getting into the council to get businesses for themselves." A spokesman for the Vaal Parents Association also condemned the council's decision and said it "would only serve to anger more residents."

Black Mine Union Threatened

"The Johannesburg offices of the Black Allied Mining and Construction Workers' Union has received a bomb threat," says a report on page 12. Mbulelo Rakwena, the union's deputy president, said the letter with the threat was posted in Pretoria and said: "Just want to warn you that your office will soon be blasted to hell." It was signed "Robin Hood."

Fingerprinting Plans Criticized

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 7 April carries a report by Siphso Ngcobo on page 1 which says the government's

plans to fingerprint all citizens has drawn sharp criticism "from across the political spectrum." Helen Suzman of the Progressive Federal Party, said the move "has serious criminal implications. All government should be doing is replacing the pass book with the same document presently carried by whites." Sue Trathen, Transvaal chairwoman of the Black Sash, "criticised the fingerprinting of applicants as an 'invasion of privacy'." Herstigte Nasionale Party (Reformed National Party) leader Jaap Marais also was critical, saying the plan was "unwarranted and very humiliating."

BUSINESS DAY on Economy

It is an oversimplification to blame the deterioration of South Africa's financial reserves on the banking and currency crisis of last year, *BUSINESS DAY* says in an editorial on page 6. The foreign debt has been building up since 1980, and "the authorities have been encouraging off-shore borrowing to address the short-term deficit of the balance of payments instead of bringing about an internal adjustment."

"The problem is yet another by-product of the government's successful attempt to buy a 'yes' vote in the constitutional referendum in 1983 by a massive increase in public sector salaries and an artificially stimulated min-boom. We are still paying the price for that disastrous bit of political manipulation."

Business Day on Fingerprinting

A second editorial on the same page says de-racializing the passbooks and giving them a new name seems unlikely to win more than "grudging acceptance among blacks." The latest proposal for mass fingerprinting, moreover, will "ensure equally heated opposition from whites." "Do away with fingerprints, and white opposition will fall away, while some blacks might begin to feel the new document really is a step forward."

Farm Debts Up

Gerald Reilly reports on page 7 that Volkskas *ECONOMIC SPOTLIGHT* says the successive droughts and high interest rates are having a devastating impact on farmers' total debt. "Relatively high interest rates, inflation and difficulties in repaying debts have eroded the farmers' ability to utilise debt advantageously. The farming debt burden ratio, according to 'Spotlight', gradually deteriorated from 11.5 percent in 1975 to 26.5 percent in 1985." The summer grain producing areas have been particularly hard hit by the trends, he says.

CAPE TIMES on Tutu Call for Sanctions

Commenting on Bishop Desmond Tutu's call for sanctions in an editorial on page 8, Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English on 4 April says that the call "represents a growing view among blacks properly seen as moderate that the only peaceful way to deal with the intransigence of the Botha government is sanctions."

Whereas moderate blacks were reluctant to call for sanctions a short time ago, there are now "prominent, authentic black leaders from these ranks" who are in favor of sanctions, an indication of the "degree of black frustration and bitterness as the South African crisis grinds on."

Nevertheless, "it must be stated emphatically that any call which will have the effect of increasing unemployment in South Africa

is a call which must be rejected, in the view of this newspaper." South Africa "desperately needs economic strength and not economic weakness. One day there is likely to be shared power in South Africa. Those who rule, on whatever basis, will either inherit a going concern which is the power-house of Africa, or they will inherit a slagheap. Economic sanctions must contribute towards a slagheap."

Statements on Changes

Brian Stuart reports from Cape Town for Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 8 April on page 1 that "major statements are to be made by the state president and senior cabinet ministers in the next 10 days on the abolition of a number of discriminatory laws affecting blacks. The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, is due to address the House of Assembly next week when his budget vote is discussed. This means he will speak both in introducing and in closing the debate on his portfolios, which include 'policy determination' for the government as a whole." Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Heunis is "expected to make a statement later this week on the abolition of the pass laws, in anticipation of the new legislation." "It is understood that a white paper may be issued to explain how the 'constructive urbanization' programme will work and how it will be implemented, in addition to those aspects which end the pass laws and influx control."

Government Loses Control

Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, Conservative Party MP from Lichtenburg, said in the House of Assembly that "the government would be called on before the end of the year to hand over control of the country to 'revolutionaries,'" the paper reports on page 4. Hartzenberg said that "the NP had lost control over all aspects of government."

CITIZEN Opposes Fingerprints.

In its editorial on page 6 the paper notes white objections to fingerprinting for the new identification documents, and say that fingerprints for whites, Indians and colored are no doubt "to put them on par with blacks." However, "the idea of a uniform ID document is to abandon this racial aspect, not to apply similar obnoxious fingerprinting to everyone. We agree with the opposition parties which oppose fingerprinting because we do not believe anyone should have his fingerprints placed on record, unless he has come up against the law and his prints are required by the law." "Fingerprinting should therefore be dropped from any uniform ID measure."

Former Security Chief Appointed

The paper reports on page 8 that a former head of the security branch in South Africa, Major General Frans Steenkamp, is about to be appointed head of a new liaison section between South African and neighboring countries. "one of the most brilliant officers in the SAP," Steenkamp will be appointed as liaison officer between the SAP and neighboring countries.

CAPE TIMES on Model for SA

Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English on 7 April carries on page 8 an editorial discussing the "KwaNatal" indaba. It says the meeting, although it is easy to predict its failure, "is by its very nature performing a most useful function in bringing to the same conference table a host of disparate organizations, population

groups and political parties." "Unfortunately the indaba is as conspicuous by its absentees as by those taking part." Of those refusing to take part, "the only way the wind could be taken out of their sails would be for a totally non-racial legislature to be recommended, and this only as a model for the entire country. Such a decision is unlikely to be acceptable to the Nationalist government. But it is difficult to see how any other decision would be acceptable to the majority of black participants, let alone to the black organizations who are boycotting the indaba."

The editorial notes that talks are planned for 6 months but says it will be a waste of time for participants who are not willing to agree to "fundamental principles such as universal franchise" to continue. "The answers being sought are pretty obvious, surely?"

Editorial on Mobile

In a second editorial on the same page, the paper says Mobile's injection of R40 million into black development is good news, which is an example "of the good that the multinationals can do here in return for the undoubted profits they reap from their investments." While some may say this was done to head off disinvestment pressure, the multinationals do realize that "their businesses, and their profits, will disappear if South African descends into chaos. So investment in education and development, and hence in this country's future stability and viability, is in their own enlightened self-interest." This is welcome. "It is certainly in South Africa's interests that concerned businesses stay in business and stay concerned, while they provide jobs and earn profits."

WEEKLY MAIL Carries 'Apartheid Barometer'

MB051330 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English
4-10 Apr 86 p 4

["Apartheid Barometer"]

[Excerpts] DETENTIONS (according to DPSC [Detainees Parents Support Committee] latest figures):

For the first quarter of 1986 there were 222 detentions. This is double the number of detentions for the same period last year (In Jan, Feb, Mar 1985 there were 116 detentions).

Figures indicate that the Eastern Cape is bearing the brunt of the security laws:

Eastern Cape	98 people detained
Transvaal	50
Natal	17
Transkei	17
Ciskei	16
Venda	9
Western Cape	7
Bophuthatswana	3
OFS [Orange Free State]	3
Northern Cape	2

DETENTIONS BY ACTIVITY (for this period Jan-Mar 1986):

Scholars, students, teachers	58
Community and political workers	78

Trade unionists

Clergy	4
Unspecified or unknown activity	77

DETENTIONS BY LEGISLATION:

Sec [Section] 28	nil
Sec 29	59
Sec 31	nil
Sec 50	116
Ciskei National Security	16
Transkei National Security	17
Bophuthatswana National Security	3
Venda National Security	9
Unknown legislation	2

PEOPLE CURRENTLY IN DETENTION: 220 (those known):

Under Section 28 there are no detainees	
Sec 29	84 detainees
Sec 31	8
Sec 50	86
Ciskei National Security Act	20
Transkei National Security Act	11
Bophuthatswana National Security Act	nil
Venda National Security Act	9
Unknown legislation	2

OFFICIAL FIGURES RELEASED FOR MARCH 10:

Those under Sec 28	8 (since released)
Sec 29	124
Sec 31	28
Sec 50	96

The official figure for people in detention was totalled as 256 minus the Sec 28 detainees who have since been released. This means 248 people are being held. Compare this with the DPSC figure and there are at least 28 people still in detention not known to the DPSC.

ARRESTS FOR NOT BEING IN POSSESSION OF A DOCUMENT:

In 1984, 92,568 blacks were arrested for not possessing an official identity document. In the same year, 56 coloured people were arrested for this offence.

In 1985, there were 55,036 blacks arrested for not being in possession of an official identity document in terms of a 1950 law. One coloured person was arrested for this offence in 1985.

No whites or Indians were arrested in the past two years for this offence.

JAILED JUVENILES:

More than 5,000 children were being held in South African jails as sentenced and unsentenced prisoners at the end of January, said the Minister of Justice, Kobie Coetzee. Of these:

1,864 males and 152 females under the age of 19 were being held as unsentenced prisoners on January 31 this year.

A further 2,860 male and 176 female juveniles were being held as sentenced prisoners.

87 of the children are white

34 are Asian

1,716 are coloured

3,215 are black

He said the number of children under the age of 18 years jailed during the last 12 months was not readily available and could only be compiled by way of a special survey.

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE: HOFMAN GALENG

Hofman Galeng, 29, a member of the UDF [United Democratic Front] and the Huhudi Civic Association, near Vryburg in the Northern Cape. He was driven out of Huhudi by vigilantes and escaped to Johannesburg with his family. He was detained under section 29 of the Internal Security Act on January 21 in Johannesburg. Since being detained he has been transferred to Kimberley.